DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 412 489 CG 028 152

AUTHOR	Ortiz, Elizabeth Thompson
TITLE	The Human Options Battered Women's Shelter and Second Step Programs: A Study of Outcomes for Program Graduates.
PUB DATE	1997-06-00
NOTE	141p.; Sponsored by Human Options, Newport Beach, CA.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research (143) -- Tests/Questionnaires (160)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Adolescents; *Battered Women; *Child Abuse; Child Advocacy; Children; Elementary Secondary Education; Family Problems; *Family Violence; Intervention; Outcomes of Treatment; *Program Effectiveness; Program Evaluation
IDENTIFIERS	Spouse Abuse Shelters; *Womens Shelters

ABSTRACT

Human Options is a non-profit social service agency in Orange County, California which provides services for battered women and their families. This study: assessed the outcomes for graduates of its programs; obtained consumer evaluations of the agency's services; measured the needs for aftercare services; and assessed how the children of program graduates were doing. This study builds on an initial follow-up survey in which 90 graduates of the Human Options program were interviewed. For the current study, data was collected from two groups of Human Options graduates: graduates of the Second Step program and former residents of the Human Options Shelter. Results show that Second Step respondents, even though they had more problematic backgrounds than the Shelter women, were doing as well as their Shelter peers on most indicators and even better in some areas, such as being less likely to report that they or their children have been abused. Consumer satisfaction was high for graduates of both programs. However, exploratory data on the children revealed cause for concern, with many of the children expressing themselves through physical violence, having trouble making friends, and performing below grade level in reading. Recommendations for future research are made. Contains numerous tables throughout the document. (RJM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

CG

ED 412 489

The Human Options Battered Women's Shelter and Second Step Programs: A Study of Outcomes for Program Graduates

Final Report
June 1997

Elizabeth Thompson Ortiz, DSW
Professor, Department of Social Work
California State University Long Beach
Long Beach CA 90840

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

E. Ortiz

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)"

sponsored by

Human Options
PO Box 9376
Newport Beach, CA 92660-9376

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

Copyright, 1997
Elizabeth Thompson Ortiz

CG028152

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Abstract

This study was undertaken by Human Options, a non-profit social service agency in Orange County, California which provides services for battered women and their families. The purpose was to assess the outcomes for graduates of its Shelter and Second Step programs, to obtain consumer evaluations of the agency's services, to assess the needs for aftercare services and to find out how the children of program graduates are doing. The researcher created the instruments, re-using and adapting many items which she developed for the 1989 study and developing new items as well. Data were collected from two samples; the Shelter sample consisted of 25 randomly selected women who had graduated from the Shelter program between 1989 and 1995, who were admitted with minor children, and who stayed at the Shelter at least 2 nights. The Second Step sample consisted of all of the women who could be located who graduated from the program between 1993 and 1996 (25 out of 38). Both interviews and case record reviews were conducted during summer 1996.

Our sample was very similar in background and characteristics to the women we studied in 1989. The women in the current study were a bit more likely to be ethnic minorities, to have an international background and to be poorer. The worries, concerns and aftercare needs were similar to the previous study.

The Second Step respondents had more problematic backgrounds than the Shelter women. They had less family support and came from families of origin with higher levels of violence, sexual abuse and substance abuse. At follow-up, after a year long residential program, the Second Step women are doing as well as their Shelter peers on most indicators and better in some areas. Many more are in school. They earn as much from work as the the Shelter graduates, and seem to be handling some life situations such as contacts with the batterer with more skill. They are less likely to report that they or their children have been abused. However they continue to have lower household incomes and more financial stress than the Shelter respondents.

Consumer satisfaction is high with both the Shelter and Second Step programs, although Second Step graduates tend to have more intense feelings - they are both more critical and more strongly appreciative of the services.

Our exploratory data on 27 of the 102 children of our 50 respondents revealed cause for concern. Many of the children express themselves through physical violence at home, have trouble making and keeping friends, are below grade level in reading and have other problems.

Program recommendations included support for continued focus on sheltering and providing aftercare services for battered women and their children, for long term investment though second stage housing, for increasing preventive aftercare services for children and for developing community based outreach services for battered women who do not use shelters.

Recommendations for future research were made.

Table of Contents

Page

Abstract
Table of Contents
List of Tables
Chapter 1 Introduction 1
Chapter 2 Methodology 2
    Research Questions 2
    Sample 2
    Instruments 3
    Data Collection 3
    Data Analysis 4
    Limitations 4
Chapter 3 Results 6
    Profile at Admission 6
    History of Abuse 17
    Current Situation 25
    Client Evaluation of Programs and Aftercare Needs 41
    Condition of Children 55
    Children's Exploratory Study 62
Chapter 4 Discussion, Summary and Recommendations 71
    Discussion 71
        Profile at Admission 71
        History of Abuse 71
        Current Situation 72
        Re-victimization 72
        Program Evaluation 73
        Aftercare Needs 74
        Condition of Children 75
        Exploratory Study on Children 76
    Summary and Recommendations 77
        Summary 77
        Program Recommendations 78
        Recommendations for Research 80

Appendices
1. Instruments
2. Consent form
3. Second Step HUD data

List of Tables

Page

Profile at Admission

1.1 Woman's Age.................................... 6
1.2 Batterer's Age................................. 7
1.3 Woman's Race/Ethnicity......................... 7
1.4 Batterer's Race/Ethnicity...................... 8
1.5 Woman's Place of Birth......................... 8
1.6 Batterer's Place of Birth...................... 9
1.7 Woman's Education.............................. 9
1.8 Net Monthly Household Income................... 10
1.9 City of Residence.............................. 11
1.10 Relationship to Batterer...................... 12
1.11 Length of Relationship 12
1.12 Source of Referral............................ 13
1.13 Shelter Length of Stay (Days)................. 13
1.14 Second Step Length of Stay (Months)........... 14
1.15 Admitted from Another Shelter................. 14
1.16 Discharged to Another Shelter................. 15
1.17 Admitted with Children........................ 15
1.18 Any Family Member in Therapy at Admission.... 16

History of Abuse

2.1 Type of Abuse.................................. 17
2.2 Family History of Abuse of Children........... 18
2.3 Woman's Reported Alcohol Use.................. 18
2.4 Batterer's Reported Alcohol Use............... 18
2.5 Woman's Reported Drug Use..................... 19
2.6 Batterer's Reported Drug Use.................. 19
2.7 Violence in Woman's Previous Relationships with Men....................... 20
2.8 Woman's Age at First Marriage (Not Necessarily Batterer)................... 20
2.9 Violence in Home of Woman's Parents........... 21
2.10 Violence in Home of Batterer's Parents....... 21
2.11 Alcohol Abuse in Home of Woman's Parents..... 22
2.12 Alcohol Abuse in Home of Batterer's Parents.. 22
2.13 Drug Abuse in Home of Woman's Parents........ 23
2.14 Drug Abuse in Home of Batterer's Parents..... 23
2.15 Sexual Abuse in Home of Woman's Parents...... 24
2.16 Sexual Abuse in Home of Batterer's Parents... 24

Current Situation

3.1 Current - Residence Summary................... 25
3.2 Current - City of Residence................... 26
3.3 Current - Number in Household................. 27
3.4 Current - Woman Enrolled in School............ 27
3.5 Current - Woman's Educational Goal............ 28
3.6 Current - Woman's Work Status................. 28
3.7 Current - Woman's Occupation.................. 29
3.8 Current - Woman's Net Monthly Income

From Work............................ 29
3.9 Current - Woman's Work/School Status......... 30
3.10 Current - Woman's Non-employment Income by Source............................ 31
3.11 Current - Women in School/Educational Benefits............................ 31
3.12 Current - Other Person In Home Has Income.... 32
3.13 Current - Net Monthly Household Income....... 33
3.14 Current - Housing Status..................... 33
3.15 Current - Monthly Rent....................... 34
3.16 Current - Number of Bedrooms in Home......... 34
3.17 Current - Number of Times Woman has Moved Since Leaving Program.............. 35
3.18 Current - Financial Crises Since Leaving Program.................... 35
3.19 Current - Woman's Relationship to Batterer... 36
3.20 Current - Batterer's Location................ 36
3.21 Current - Frequency of In-person Contact with Batterer...................... 37
3.22 Current - Frequency of Telephone Contact with Batterer...................... 37
3.23 Current - Child Custody and Visitation....... 38
3.24 Current - Relations with Batterer over Custody and Visitation........ 38
3.25 Current - Woman's Experiences of Victimization Since Leaving Program.................... 39
3.26 Current - New Relationships with Men......... 39
3.27 Current - Comparison of New Relationships to Batterer......................... 40

Evaluation of Program and Aftercare Needs

4.1 Program Evaluation........................... 41
4.2 What Women Liked Best About Program.......... 42
4.3 What women Liked Least About Program......... 42
4.4 Which Program Rules Women Appreciated........ 43
4.5 Most Valued Required Meetings................ 44
4.6 How Helpful Were the Following Services?..... 45
4.7 What Mothers Learned in Program About Parenting............................. 46
4.8 Contact with the Program Since Discharge..... 47
4.9 Woman in Psychotherapy/Counseling Since Discharge............................ 47
4.10 Batterer in Psychotherapy/Counseling Since Discharge............................ 48
4.11 Woman Currently Receiving Psychotherapy...... 48
4.12 Woman's Interest in Additional Aftercare Services through Human Options............... 49
4.13 Woman Willing to Volunteer................... 49
4.14 Best thing That Has Happened Since Program... 50
4.15 Most Important Goals for Self/Family......... 51
4.16 What would Help You Achieve These Goals?..... 51

4.17 What is Your Greatest Fear or Worry Right Now? 52
4.18 Ranking of Current Problems 53

Condition of Children

5.1 Admitted With Children 55
5.2 Abuse of Children Prior to Admission 56
5.3 Current - Number of Children 56
5.4 Current - Children's Location 57
5.5 Current - Children's Gender 57
5.6 Current - Children's Age 58
5.7 Current - Children's School Status 58
5.8 Current - Children's Experiences of Victimization Since Program 59
5.9 Current - Any Child Abuse Reports Since Program? 59
5.10 What Children Liked Best About Program 60
5.11 What Children Liked Least About Program 60
5.12 Mothers' Reports of Changes in Children Since Program 60

Exploratory Study on Children

6.1 Children Study - Sample Characteristics 62
6.2 Child Has Health Problems 63
6.3 Child's Health Insurance Coverage 63
6.4 Child's Current Condition Being Treated 63
6.5 Child's Current Psychotropic and Other Medication 64
6.6 Child's Most Recent Doctor Visit 64
6.7 Child's Grade in School 64
6.8 Child's School Achievement 65
6.9 Child's Learning Problems, Testing, Special Classes 65
6.10 Child's Feelings About School 66
6.11 Child's Troubles 66
6.12 Child's Best Quality 67
6.13 Child Ever Physically Violent at Home? 67
6.14 How Does Mother Handle Child's Violence? 68
6.15 How Does Child Feel About Batterer? 68
6.16 Child's Most Important Male Role Model 69
6.17 Child Ever Talks of Past Battering/Violence? 69
6.18 Child's Needs for Counseling/Psychotherapy 70

Chapter 1
Introduction

This study was undertaken by Human Options to assess the outcomes for graduates of its Shelter and Second Step programs, to obtain consumer evaluations of the agency's services, to assess the needs for aftercare services and to find out how the children of program graduates are doing. The key question identified by the agency was, "Are women and children successful after they leave our programs?"

This research project builds on our first follow-up study, completed in 1989, in which we located and interviewed 90 out of the total population of 418 graduates of the Human Options program over the previous 4 years. Human Options responded to the findings of the first study by initiating the several programs, including opening Second Step, a transitional housing program which provides housing and supportive services for graduates of Human Options or other battered women's shelters for up to one year.

For the current study we collected data from two groups of Human Options graduates: graduates of the Second Step program and former residents of the Human Options Shelter. We used case record review and interviews (both in-person and telephone) to obtain information.

To evaluate the experience of the Second Step housing pioneers, which includes 38 women who had completed their participation in the program as of March 1996, we interviewed 25 women, who represented all the graduates who could be located and who consented to participate.

To learn if there have been changes since 1989 in the population served by the Shelter, their perception of our services and their current problems, we interviewed 25 women from those who graduated from Human Options between 1989 to 1995 and were admitted with minor children.

We originally planned to collect data on the longer term outcomes for our graduates by interviewing a 1/3 sample of the 90 women who participated in the 1989 study. However the limits of time and resources did not allow us to obtain new data on this group. This report presents some data from our 1989 study to for comparison purposes.

This report is a complete accounting of data obtained on the closed ended questions in this study, and provides an overview of responses to the open ended questions. Additional analyses of this very large data set would be profitable, and the researcher will be working on this with graduate students.

Chapter 2
Methodology

The project combined descriptive and exploratory approaches to answering the research questions and used both case record review and interviews to collect the data. The researcher created the instruments (with the exception of an 8 item program evaluation scale) re-using and adapting many items from those developed for the 1989 study and developing new items as well. It was seen as important to maximize our ability to compare the new data set to the earlier one, but also to improve some items, to create new questions related to the Second Step program and to cover new ground in exploring the wellbeing of children at follow-up.

Research Questions

This project sought to provide Human Options with the answer to the key question: "Are women and children successful after they leave our programs?" More specifically our research questions for this project were:

1. Are women and children living lives which are free of violence and abuse after leaving our program? How well are these women and children functioning? What do they perceive as their major challenges?
2. How well are the Shelter and Second Step programs working for women and their children and how could they be improved?
3. What kinds of services are needed by families after they leave Human Options residential programs?

Sample

This study collected data from two samples, as follows.

Shelter graduates 1989-1995

There were 712 women who graduated from the Human Options Shelter program during the 6 years between 6/30/89 and 6/30/95. This study attempted to locate and interview 30 (4.3% of 700) women from this group who were admitted with minor children and who stayed at the Shelter at least 2 nights. Random start, systematic sampling was used to identify 120 women from agency intake sheets and eligibility for the study was confirmed by consulting the case record for details. Based on our experience with the 1989 study, we believed this process would yield about 30 cases which we would be able to locate. This approach yielded 25 completed interviews.

Second Step graduates 1993-1996

There were 38 women who had participated in the Human Options Second Step housing program since it opened in January 1993 and who had been discharged by March 1996. Not all of the women stayed long enough to be considered " graduates" and not all left voluntarily. We attempted to locate and interview all of the women who from this group including those who were asked to leave or did not stay the expected length of time, and obtained a final sample size of 25.

For both samples, telephone contact was made to solicit the selected women's interest in participating, and for those who volunteered to participate, a mutually agreeable time, date and location for the interview was set.

The sample for the Children's Exploratory Questionnaire was 27 children between the ages of 5 and 17 who were residing with the mother at the time of the follow-up interview. the sample was obtained by asking respondents who had one or more eligible children if they would be willing to answer the Children's Exploratory Questionnaire. Over half the women surveyed were eligible and participated in this additional data collection. However this cannot be considered a representative sample of their children in this age group, since those who had more than one eligible child answered questions only for one, some chose not to participate and some had a child in this age group who was not residing with them.

Instruments

The following instruments were developed by the researcher using as many variables from the 1989 study as possible, to maximize our ability to compare the results. Appendix #1 is a copy of the instruments.

Shelter Sample (HUMOPKWS.012)

PART 2.1.1 BACKGROUND (SHELTER INTAKE SHEET)
PART 2.1.2 BACKGROUND (SHELTER CASE HISTORY)
PART 2.2.1 FOLLOWUP CURRENT SITUATION (INTERVIEW)
PROGRAM EVALUATION (8 ITEM SELF ADMINISTERED SCALE)
PART 2.2.2 AFTERCARE NEEDS (INTERVIEW)
CHILDREN'S QUESTIONNAIRE (INTERVIEW)

Second Step Sample (HUMOPKWS.010)

PART 3.1.1 BACKGROUND (2ND STEP INTAKE SHEET)
PART 3.1.2 BACKGROUND (2ND STEP CASE HISTORY)
PART 3.2.1 FOLLOWUP CURRENT SITUATION (INTERVIEW)
PROGRAM EVALUATION (8 ITEM SELF ADMINISTERED SCALE)
PART 3.2.2 AFTERCARE NEEDS (INTERVIEW)
CHILDREN'S QUESTIONNAIRE (INTERVIEW)

Data Collection

Both the interviews and the case record reviews were conducted during Summer 1996 by Kathryn Edwards, an MSW student at the University of Southern California. She had previously done a year's field placement at Second Step and was familiar with both

Human Options programs and their clientele.

The case record reviews were performed at the Human Options Shelter and at the Second Step administrative offices, where the closed records are kept.

Potential respondents were contacted by telephone. A new telephone number with central electronic message service was rented to protect the privacy of potential respondents in the event they were living with the batterer. The message did not identify Human Options and gave only the phone number and the interviewer's name.

The interviewer arranged a 1 to 2 hour appointment with each respondent at a place of their convenience, mainly their homes or the Human Options offices.

At the beginning of each interview the interviewer explained the purpose of the study and the type of data to be collected, reviewed the informed consent form (see Appendix #3) with the respondent and obtained the respondent's signature.

Respondents who were willing to participate but lived at a great distance from Orange County were asked to complete the questionnaire by a telephone interview. In these cases the consent form was mailed (with sase) or faxed to the respondent prior to the telephone interview.

Respondents who had one or more child eligible for the children's exploratory questionnaire were asked to answer those additional questions for one of their children (their choice of which child) as part of the interview.

Data Analysis

All questionnaires and consent forms had a case identification number. Immediately after data collections the consent forms were separated from the questionnaires and stored separately. The completed questionnaires were coded and entered into a personal computer using SPSS 6.1 for Windows. Descriptive statistics were obtained including frequencies, percents, means and other measures of central tendency. In addition, t tests were performed on some variables.

Limitations

1. Sampling

In working with battered women there is always a concern that those who cannot be located or who refuse to participate may be different from, perhaps living in worse conditions, than those who were located and volunteered to participate.

2. Generalizability.

This study surveyed women who were primarily Orange County residents. Caution must be used in generalizing results from this high income, suburban, primarily Anglo county to other areas in California and nationally.

3. Self-report

The respondents presumably answered the questions as honestly as they could, and yet their own biases, denial or faulty memories could have affected the accuracy of the data. For example, like most people, they may have tended to deny or underestimate substance abuse in themselves or other family members. Further there could have been a social desirability bias in the responses, since the women were being approached by a service agency which had helped them in the past, and they were aware of the agency perspectives on domestic violence and parenting.

4. Comparison of groups

Caution is advised in comparing Shelter and Second Step graduates at follow-up as there are differences between the them on entering the programs. There are also differences in the purpose and type of services provided in the two programs and in the length of stay in the programs.

Chapter 3
Results

The results section of this report is divided into 6 sections as follows:

- Profile at Admission
- History of Abuse
- Current Situation
- Evaluation of Programs and Aftercare Needs
- Current Condition of Children
- Children's Exploratory Questionnaire

The data is primarily presented in tables with some explanatory comments and interpretations provided as well. All tables are structured so that the results can be read for the Shelter and Second Step samples separately or for the total sample combined. The information presented represents most of the large data set which obtained, and selected cross tabulations. It is viewed as the first phase of data analysis, as there is a great deal more which can be done to seek out relationships between variables which may provide useful information.

Profile at Admission

This section of the report contains basic descriptive information obtained from agency case records about the woman and the batterer and information about the woman's admission and discharge.

The age of both the women studied and their batterers was very similar to the 89 study findings. The mean age of the women in the 89 study was 32.2 and that of the batterer was 33.6.

Table 1.1
Woman's Age

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
Years	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
0-20	1	4	1	4	2	4
21-25	1	4	4	16	5	10
26-30	10	40	9	36	19	38
31-35	7	28	3	12	10	20
36-40	3	12	5	20	8	16
41-45	1	4	2	8	3	6
No response	2	8	1	4	3	6
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Mean: Shelter - 31.0
Second Step - 31.3
Range: Shelter - 18-41

Second Step - 19-43

Table 1.2
Batterer's Age

Years	Shelter N=25 #	(%)	Second Step N=25 #	(%)	Total #	(%)
0-20	1	4	1	4	2	4
21-25	2	8	1	4	3	6
26-30	6	24	4	16	10	20
31-35	6	24	7	28	13	26
36-40	4	16	3	12	7	14
41-45	3	12	1	4	4	8
46-50	-		4	16	4	8
51-55	2	8	1	4	3	6
No response	1	4	3	12	4	8
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Mean: Shelter - 34.2
Second Step - 35.3
Range: Shelter - 20-52
Second Step - 19-51

Table 1.3 shows the ethnicity of the women studied and we can see that just under three fourths (72%) of the women were Anglo, with Latina women making up 12% and African American women 6% of the sample. The sample contains a higher percent of ethnic minorities than was found in the 89 study, when Shelter women were 84.4% Anglo, 7.8% African American and 5.6% Latina. This shift is not surprising when considering the demographic trends of Orange County, where minority residents have increased as a percentage of the whole since the late 1980's.

Table 1.3
Woman's Race/Ethnicity

	Shelter N=25 #	(%)	Second Step N=25 #	(%)	Total #	(%)
Anglo	18	72	18	72	36	72
Latino/Hispanic	2	8	4	16	6	12
African-American	2	8	1	4	3	6
Asian	1	4	-		1	2
Native American	1	4	-		1	2
Other	1	4	1	4	2	4
No response	-		1	4	1	2
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

The ethnicity of the batterers shows interesting differences from the women. The ethnicity of the batterers of the Shelter women parallels that of the women, but the Second Step women show a lower percent of Anglo batterers (52%) and a disproportionate number of African American batterers (20%) - although the small sample size makes it difficult to tell if this pattern is real or a product of chance. In the 89 study the batterers were 68.9% Anglo, 12.2% African American and 11.1% Latino, and it was noted that the batterers were more likely to be of minority background than the women.

Table 1.4
Batterer's Race/Ethnicity

	Shelter N=25 #	Shelter N=25 (%)	Second Step N=25 #	Second Step N=25 (%)	Total #	Total (%)
Anglo	18	72	13	52	31	62
Latino/Hispanic	2	8	4	16	6	12
African-American	1	4	5	20	6	12
Asian	1	4	-		1	2
Other	3	12	2	8	5	10
No response	-		1	4	1	2
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Language spoken is not a good measure of immigrant or acculturation status for this sample because most participants in Human Options programs speak English, and detailed information about the primary language and language spoken at home is not collected. In order to gain a better perspective about possible cross-cultural factors in the background of our sample we looked at place of birth for the woman and the batterer. We found as Tables 1.5 and 1.6 show, that just under three fourths of the women (72%) and only half of the men were born in the United States. This seems to point to the likely presence of acculturation issues in the marital relationship which may impact the probability of domestic violence.

Table 1.5
Woman's Place of Birth

	Shelter N=25 #	Shelter N=25 (%)	Second Step N=25 #	Second Step N=25 (%)	Total #	Total (%)
Born in U.S.	19	76	17	68	36	72
Foreign born	3	12	5	20	8	16
No response	3	12	3	12	6	12
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 1.6
Batterer's Place of Birth

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Born in U.S.	14		11		25	50
Foreign born	7		5		12	24
No response	4		9		13	26
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

With regard to the woman's education we see that the two groups are very similar and that 74% of the women had a high school diploma or more, and 50% had at least some college or post high school education. The distribution of educational attainment of the women is very similar to that seen in the 89 study, when 14.4% of the women had less than a high school diploma.

Table 1.7
Woman's Education

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
Highest level attained	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
8th grade or less	1	4	1	4	2	4
Some high school	2	8	3	12	5	10
High school graduate	5	20	7	28	12	24
Some college or tech	11	44	12	48	23	46
College graduate	1	4	-		1	2
Masters or doctorate	-		1	4	1	2
No response	5	20	1	4	6	12
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 1.8 displays the net monthly household income reported at admission to the programs. The mean for Shelter women was $2,044 and for Second Step women it was $582. Here we must take into account the differences between the two programs and their admission requirements as creating an artificial sense of differences between the women. At Shelter admission women are entering from their homes in the community and are usually counting the batterer's income as well as their own. Admission to the Second Step transitional housing program, however, is predicated on women having low income status, minor children, and having separated from the batterer. Most Second Step women were admitted after a Shelter stay, and were receiving AFDC as a temporary source of income after deciding to separate from the batterer.

Overall, the women reported low income status, with only one respondent, a Shelter resident reporting monthly household income of more than $2,000 a month. In contrast, a quarter of all the women in the 89 study reported an income of more than $2,000 a month at the time of admission.

Table 1.8
Net Monthly Household Income

Dollars	Shelter N=25 #	Shelter (%)	Second Step N=25 #	Second Step (%)	Total #	Total (%)
0-0500	3	12	10	40	13	26
501-1000	2	8	7	28	9	18
1001-1500	1	4	-	-	1	2
1501-2000	5	20	1	4	6	12
2001-2500	-	-	-	-	-	-
2501-3000	1	4	-	-	1	2
3001-3500	-	-	-	-	-	-
3501-4000	-	-	-	-	-	-
4001-4500	-	-	-	-	-	-
4501+	3	12	-	-	3	6
No response	10	40	7	28	17	34
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Mean: Shelter - $2044
Second Step - $582
Range: Shelter - $0-5000
Second Step - $170-1600

With regard to city of residence at admission, as table 1.9 shows, almost all the women were from Orange County. The table is arranged in order of descending total frequency and differences between the Shelter and Second Step data can be explained by differences in the two programs and their admission requirements. the high number of Second Step women admitted from Laguna Beach, reflects women admitted directly from the Shelter, which was located in Laguna Beach until recently. Shelter women were most likely to have been residing in Laguna Hills or Westminster, followed by Orange, Costa Mesa and Dana Point. In the 89 study, women were slightly more likely to come from outside the county (13.3%), and most frequently reported Orange County cities were Fullerton, Anaheim, Huntington Beach, Orange, and Santa Ana.

Table 1.9
City of Residence

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Laguna Beach	-	-	10	40	10	20
Orange	2	8	4	16	6	12
Laguna Hills	3	12	1	4	4	8
Costa Mesa	2	8	2	8	4	8
Santa Ana	-	-	3	12	3	6
Westminster	3	12	-	-	3	6
Dana Point	2	8	-	-	2	4
Anaheim	-	-	1	4	1	2
Buena Park	1	4	-	-	1	2
Capistrano Beach	1	4	-	-	1	2
Cypress	1	4	-	-	1	2
El Toro/Lake Forest	1	4	-	-	1	2
Irvine	-	-	1	4	1	2
Laguna Niguel	1	4	-	-	1	2
Mission Viejo	1	4	-	-	1	2
Newport Beach	1	4	-	-	1	2
Placentia	1	4	-	-	1	2
San Clemente	-	-	1	4	1	2
San Juan Capistano	1	4	-	-	1	2
Santa Margarita	1	4	-	-	1	2
Other counties	2	8	1	4	3	6
No response	1	4	1	4	2	4
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 1.10 shows the reported relationship to the batterer at admission. Shelter women reported that they were married and living with the batterer in 72% of cases, and living together unmarried in 8% of cases. In contrast the 89 study found 62.2% married and together at admission and 31% unmarried and together. Overall the women were more likely to report that they were separated than in the previous study and 6 (24%) of the Second Step women were actually divorced from the batterer by the time of admission.

It should also be noted that Shelter women were much more likely to have been formally married to the batterer (84%), counting those who are together and separated or divorced - while only 52% of Second Step women were or had been married to the batterer.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 1.10
Relationship to Batterer

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Married, together	18	72	3	12	21	42
Not married, together	2	8	9	36	11	22
Married, separated	3	12	4	16	7	14
Not married, separated	1	4	-		1	2
Divorced	-		6	24	6	12
No response	1	4	3	12	4	8
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Another sharp contrast between the Shelter and Second Step women emerges in relation to length of relationship to the batter displayed in table 1.11. Shelter women reported having been with the batterer for a mean of 8.6 years, while Second Step women reported 5.3 years.

Table 1.11
Length of Relationship

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
Years	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
<1 year	1	4	2	8	3	6
1.1-3	1	4	6	24	7	14
3.1-5	6	24	8	32	14	28
5.1-7	4	16	4	16	8	16
7.1-9	2	8	2	8	4	8
9.1-11	4	16	-		4	8
11.1-13	1	4	1	4	2	4
>13.1 years	4	16	1	4	5	10
No response	2	8	1	4	3	6
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Mean: Shelter - 8.6 years
Second Step - 5.3 years
Range: Shelter - between 6 months to a year to 21 years
Second Step - less than 6 months to 20 years

Table 1.12 shows source of referral and there is a great difference between the two groups. Because most Second Step women are admitted from or after a shelter stay, their most frequent source of referral is Human Options or another battered women's shelter. In the 89 study, other battered women's shelters accounted for 22.2% of referrals, friends, relatives and self accounted for 21.1 and psychotherapists for 6%.

Table 1.12
Source of Referral

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Other b.w. shelter	1	4	23	92	24	48
Friend, relative	5	20	-		5	10
Hotline	3	12	-		3	6
Police	1	4	-		1	2
Psychotherapist	1	4	-		1	2
O.C. health care	1	4	-		1	2
Other	12	48	2	8	14	28
No response	1	4	-		1	2
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 1.13 show the length of stay (in days) for the Shelter graduates. The range is from 2 to 70 days. Women were only included in the study if they had stayed at least two days. The mean length of stay was 33 days, compared to 26.7 days, with a maximum stay of 54 days in the 89 study.

Table 1.13
Shelter Length of Stay (Days)
N-25

Days	#	%
0-7	2	8
8-14	3	12
15-21	3	12
22-28	-	
29-35	3	12
36-42	4	16
43-49	7	28
50+	2	8
No response	1	4
Total	25	100

Mean length of stay: 33 days
Range: 2-70 days

Length of stay in months is shown for the Second Step graduates in Table 1.14. The modal length of stay was 12 months which was the expected period of residence in the program. The mean length of stay was 10.4 months due to the women who left earlier for a variety of reasons.

Table 1.14
Second Step Length of Stay (Months)
N-25

Months	#	%
3	1	4
4	-	-
5	1	4
6	2	8
7	1	4
8	1	4
9	1	4
10	1	4
11	-	-
12	13	52
13	2	8
14	1	4
No response	1	4
Total	25	100

Mean length of stay: 10.4 months
Range: 3-14 months

Table 1.15 shows that all but one of the Shelter women was admitted from the community, whereas 12 of the Second Step graduates had also been residents in the Shelter and another 6 were admitted from another battered women's shelter.

Table 1.15
Admitted from Another Shelter

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
Other shelter	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No	23	92	5	20	28	56
Human Options	-		12	48	12	24
Other b.w. shelter	1	4	6	24	7	14
Other type shelter	-		1	4	1	2
No response	1	4	1	4	2	4
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Discharge to another shelter data is displayed in Table 1.16. A total of 14% of the women were discharged from the Human Options program to another battered women's shelter (12% for the Shelter graduates and 16% for the Second Step graduates).

Table 1.16
Discharged to Another Shelter

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
Other shelter	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No	20	80	19	76	39	78
B.W. shelter	3	12	4	16	7	14
Other type shelter	-		1	4	1	2
No response	2	8	1	4	3	6
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 1.17 displays the number of children women brought with them into the two programs; 80% brought 1 or 2 children. It should be noted that the Shelter sample included only women admitted with children. In the 1989 study we tried to locate all the graduates and 44.4% were admitted without children. Two Second Step women were admitted to that program without children.

Table 1.17
Admitted with Children

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
No. of children	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
1	8	32	13	52	21	42
2	13	52	6	24	19	38
3	2	8	4	16	6	12
4	1	4	-		1	2
No response	1	4	2	8	3	6
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

When asked if any family member was in therapy at the time of admission, overall 22% of the respondents said yes, however Shelter respondents were much more likely (40%) to have had a member in therapy than Second Step graduates. In the 89 study, 31.1% of the respondents reported that someone within the family was in therapy at the time of admission.

Table 1.18
Any Family Member in Therapy at Admission

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Yes	10	40	1	4	11	22
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

History of Abuse

This section reports the history of physical, verbal and sexual abuse and the substance abuse history of respondents, batterers and their families of origin. The data was extracted from case records at the Shelter and Second Step and represents information given by the respondents close to the time of admission to the programs.

Table 2.1 shows the types of abuse perpetrated by the batterer prior to the woman's admission to the program. Women responded to each item separately so multiple responses were common, for example women would report being verbally and emotionally abused and battered with hands and fists as well. We see that verbal and emotional abuse were most common, battering with hands and fists was second and use of weapons or other objects was much less commonly reported. However, Second Step women were much more likely than Shelter respondents to report battering with weapons or objects.

In the 89 study we took only one response (for most severe action) from each respondent and did not ask about verbal or emotional abuse. In that study we got 78.9% of respondents battered with hands and fists, with 8.9% weapons or objects and 3.3% other.

In the 89 study we had a table showing frequency of abuse, but records reviewed this time did not have this data for most cases. For the few cases where we had the data, we found that 1 Second Step resident was battered more than once a day, 2 Second Step residents reported battering several times per week, and 1 Human Options resident and 1 Second Step woman were battered more than once 1-4 times a month.

Table 2.1
Type of Abuse*

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Verbal/Emotional	23	92	17	68	40	80
Hands and Fists	20	80	13	52	33	66
Weapons or other objects	2	8	9	36	11	22
Other	2	8	5	20	7	14

*Totals are greater than 50 because multiple responses possible on this item.

Table 2.2 displays case record data indicating if the woman or batterer ever physically or sexually abused their children. It shows that 26% of the children were reported to have been physically abused by the batterer and in 4 percent of cases the woman acknowledged participating in battering. Sexual abuse of a child by the batterer was reported in 10% of the cases. This information is very similar to that reported in the 89 study, when 26.6% of batterers, were reported to have physically abused the children and 4.7% to have sexually abused them.

Table 2.2
Family History of Abuse of Children

	Shelter N=25 #	 (%)	Second Step N=25 #	 (%)	Total #	 (%)
Physical abuse						
Batterer only	6	24	5	20	11	22
Both partners	-		2	8	2	4
Sexual Abuse						
Batterer only	2	8	3	12	5	10

Table 2.3 shows that none of the respondents reported having a drinking problem, and that over three fourths of them report that they do not drink at all. However half of the respondents reported that the batterer abused alcohol (60% in the case of Second Step women). Since a criterion for admission to the programs is that women not be alcoholic, and denial is usual for alcoholics, we can assume that alcohol problems in the women may have been under-reported.

Table 2.3
Woman's Reported Alcohol Use

	Shelter N=25 #	 (%)	Second Step N=25 #	 (%)	Total #	 (%)
Does not drink	20	80	18	72	38	76
Drinks, not to excess	4	16	6	24	10	20
Abuses alcohol	-		-		-	
No response	1	4	1	4	2	4
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 2.4
Batterer's Reported Alcohol Use

	Shelter N=25 #	 (%)	Second Step N=25 #	 (%)	Total #	 (%)
Does not drink	10	40	3	12	13	26
Drinks, not to excess	4	16	6	24	10	20
Abuses alcohol	10	40	15	60	25	50
No response	1	4	1	4	2	4
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

With regard to drug use, only 2 respondents reported any drug use by themselves but 60% of the batterers were reported to be drug users. The batterers of Second Step women were much more likely to be reported as drug users (72%) than the batterers of the Shelter respondents (48%). Overall the Second Step women were much more likely than the Shelter women to report both alcohol and substance abuse in the batterer. In the 89 study a reported 43.3% of batterers abused alcohol and the same percent were reported to abuse drugs.

Table 2.5
Woman's Reported Drug Use

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Takes no drugs	21	84	22	88	43	86
Takes drugs	1	4	1	4	2	4
No response	3	12	2	8	5	10
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 2.6
Batterer's Reported Drug Use

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Takes no drugs	10	40	5	20	15	30
Takes drugs	12	48	18	72	30	60
No response/other	3	12	2	8	5	10
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

In Table 2.7 we see that 14% of the women reported that at least one relationship with a man prior to the batterer had been violent, compared to 35.6% of women who reported this in the 89 study. Another contrast with the 89 study is that while only 18% of respondents report no relationships with men prior to the batterer, in 89 25.6% reported no previous relationships.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2.7
Violence in Woman's Previous Relationships with Men

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No previous relationships	5	20	4	16	9	18
Yes, none violent	9	36	11	44	20	40
Yes, some/all violent	3	12	4	16	7	14
Other/no response	8	32	6	24	14	28
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

We see an early age of marriage for those respondents who had been married, with 46% being married by age 21, and 10% being married at 16 or less. In the 89 study results were similar with 51.2% married by age 21 and 7.8% married at age 16 or less. The never married rates are similar as well: 10% for the current study and 12.2% for the 89 study.

Table 2.8
Woman's Age at First Marriage (Not Necessarily Batterer)

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
16 or less	3	12	2	8	5	10
17-18	4	16	1	4	5	10
19-21	5	20	8	32	13	26
22-30	7	28	4	16	11	22
31 or more	1	4	-		1	2
Never married	1	4	4	16	5	10
No response	4	16	6	24	10	20
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Just under one third of respondents reported that there was no violence in their family of origin, but there was a large difference between the Shelter and Second Step respondents: 48% of Shelter graduates reported no violence in the home but only 16% of Second Step women could say the same. Over a third of the fathers of Second Step women were reported to be physically abusive to family members. The 89 study showed data which was very similar to that reported by Shelter women in the present study.

Table 2.9
Violence in Home of Woman's Parents

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No	12	48	4	16	16	32
Yes, father	5	20	9	36	14	28
Yes, mother	-		2	8	2	4
Yes, both	4	16	1	4	5	10
Yes, other	2	8	5	20	7	14
No response	2	8	4	16	6	12
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Data on violence in the home of the batterer's parents was overall similar to that reported in the 89 study, but strong differences between Shelter and Second Step respondents should be noted. Fewer Second Step respondents reported that there was no violence in the family of origin. Shelter graduates appeared to have much more information about the batterer's background than the Second Step women.

Table 2.10
Violence in Home of Batterer's Parents

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No	6	24	3	12	9	18
Yes, father	9	36	5	20	14	28
Yes, mother	1	4	-		1	2
Yes, both	3	12	2	8	5	10
Yes, other	2	8	2	8	4	8
No response	4	16	13	52	17	34
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 2.11 shows reported alcohol abuse in the home of the woman's parents and shows a very high rate of 48% for the parents of Second Step women and 32.5% for Shelter women, compared to 44.4% reported parental alcoholism in the 89 study.

Table 2.11
Alcohol Abuse in Home of Woman's Parents

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No	9	36	7	28	16	32
Yes, father	4	16	9	36	13	26
Yes, mother	1	4	1	4	2	4
Yes, both	3	12	2	8	5	10
Yes, other	5	20	2	8	7	14
No response	3	12	4	16	7	14
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Alcohol abuse in the home of the batterer's parents was reported as not present in less than a quarter of cases and in 32% of cases, the parents were reported to be alcoholic. In the 89 study around a third of homes were reported not to have an alcohol problem and in 43.4% of homes at least one parent was reported alcoholic.

Table 2.12
Alcohol Abuse in Home of Batterer's Parents

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No	7	28	5	20	12	24
Yes, father	4	16	3	12	7	14
Yes, mother	2	8	1	4	3	6
Yes, both	5	20	1	4	6	12
Yes, other	3	12	2	8	5	10
No response	4	16	13	52	17	34
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Drug abuse was not commonly reported in the woman's home of origin, although 8% of women reported that parents or others in the home were drug abusers (16% of Second Step women reported this). There was also a high rate of non-response on this item. Only 8.9% of respondents in the 89 study reported this.

Table 2.13
Drug Abuse in Home of Woman's Parents

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No	18	72	10	40	28	56
Yes, father	1	4	2	8	3	6
Yes, mother	-		1	4	1	2
Yes, both	-		-		-	
Yes, other	2	8	1	4	3	6
No response	4	16	11	44	15	30
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

In Table 2.14 we see an overall rate of 10% of cases in which substance abuse is reported in the batterer's home of origin, compared to 8.8% in the 89 study. High rates of no response on this item should also be noted.

Table 2.14
Drug Abuse in Home of Batterer's Parents

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No	16	64	9	36	25	50
Yes, father	-		2	8	2	4
Yes, mother	-		-		-	
Yes, both	1	4	-		1	2
Yes, other	2	8	-		2	4
No response	6	24	14	56	20	40
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Over two thirds of Shelter graduates and only one third of Second Step graduates reported no sexual abuse in the family of origin. In addition 8% of Shelter and 16% of Second Step graduates reported the father as sexual abuser of some family member(s). In addition substantial numbers reported other persons who were not the parents as sexual abusers in the family of origin. In comparison, the women in the 8 study reported no sexual abuse in 58.9% of homes, the father as abuser in 7.8% of homes and other individuals (not the parents) in 24.4% of homes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2.15
Sexual Abuse in Home of Woman's Parents

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No	17	68	8	32	25	50
Yes, father	2	8	4	16	6	12
Yes, mother	-		-		-	
Yes, both	-		-		-	
Yes, other	4	16	7	28	11	22
No response	2	8	6	24	8	16
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

With regard to sexual abuse in the home of the batterer's parents, we see that 22% of homes had some form of sexual abuse present. This is double the 11% rate reported in the 89 study.

Table 2.16
Sexual Abuse in Home of Batterer's Parents

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No	15	60	7	28	22	44
Yes, father	-		1	4	1	2
Yes, mother	-		1	4	1	2
Yes, both	-		-		-	
Yes, other	5	20	4	16	9	18
No response	5	20	12	48	17	34
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Current Situation

The information for this section was obtained from the 50 respondents during the in-person interviews. It includes information regarding the woman's current living situation including housing, employment, school enrollment, social benefits received by source, current relationship to the batterer, other relationships with men and revictimization.

County of residence data is shown in Table 3.1. Ninety percent of the women lived in Orange County at the time of admission (Table 1.9), but that has dropped to 78% living within the county at follow-up. This is very similar to the 89 study, in which 74% of former Shelter residents still resided in Orange County.

Table 3.1
Current - Residence Summary

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Orange County	20	80	19	76	39	78
Los Angeles County	-		4	16	4	8
Other CA counties	3	12	2	8	5	10
Other states	2	8	-		2	4
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

City of residence data as shown in Table 3.2 shows some differences from residence at admission, most notably, the clustering of 22% of Second Step graduates in Costa Mesa, close to the site of their transitional living program. Other frequently selected cities after graduation were El Toro/Lake Forest, Irvine and Laguna Niguel. These cities were not heavily represented as addresses at the time of admission. Location of low cost rentals has played a role in areas chosen by the women after graduation.

Table 3.2
Current - City of Residence

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Costa Mesa	2	8	9	36	11	22
El Toro/Lake Forest	2	8	3	12	5	10
Irvine	1	4	2	8	3	6
Laguna Niguel	3	12	-		3	6
Laguna Hills	3	12	-		3	5
Huntington Bch	1	4	1	4	2	4
Westminster	1	4	1	4	2	4
Aliso Viejo	1	4	-		1	2
Anaheim	1	4	-		1	2
Buena Park	1	4	-		1	2
Capistrano Beach	1	4	-		1	2
Cypress	-		1	4	1	2
Garden Grove	1	4	-		1	2
Newport Beach	1	4	-		1	2
Orange	-		1	4	1	2
Santa Ana	-		1	4	1	2
San Juan Capistrano	1	4	-		1	2
Other counties	3	12	6	24	9	18
Other states	2	8	-		2	4
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 3.3 shows the current household size and it is similar to the 89 study results, although the earlier study had a higher percent (10%) of women living alone. This is not surprising since the 89 study looked at all graduates of the Shelter, including those who did not have children while the current sample of Shelter graduates only studied women admitted with children.

Table 3.3
Current - Number in Household

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Woman alone	-		2	8	2	4
2 persons	5	20	11	44	16	32
3 persons	9	36	10	40	19	38
4 persons	4	16	2	8	6	12
5 persons	2	8	-		2	4
6 persons	4	16	-		4	8
7 persons	-		-		-	
8 persons	1	4	-		1	2
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Shelter: Mean - 3.80 persons
Range - 2-8
Second Step: Mean - 2.48 persons
Range 1-4

Table 3.4 shows current school enrollment and finds 16% of Shelter graduates and 44% of Second Step graduates enrolled in school either full time or part time. This is one of the largest differences observed between the two groups of women. The Shelter graduates in the 89 study reported a rate of school enrollment (15.6%) similar to what is seen for the Shelter women in the current study.

Table 3.4
Current - Woman Enrolled in School

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No	21	84	14	56	35	70
Yes, full time	2	8	8	32	10	20
Yes, part time	2	8	3	12	5	10
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

The woman's educational goal is shown in the next table and reveals relatively few women studying for a bachelors degree (12%). Vocational training is the most common pursuit, reported by 28% of Second Step and 8% of Shelter graduates.

Table 3.5
Current - Woman's Educational Goal

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Not in school	21	84	14	56	35	70
Vocational/medical	2	8	3	12	5	10
Vocational/beauty	-	-	2	8	2	4
Vocational/technical	-	-	1	4	1	2
A.A. Degree	-	-	1	4	1	2
B.A. Degree	2	8	4	16	6	12
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Equal numbers of women in both groups were not working, as Table 3.6 shows, however of the 60% who were working, Shelter graduates were more likely to be working full time.

Table 3.6
Current - Woman's Work Status

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Not working	10	40	10	40	20	40
Yes, full time	12	48	9	36	21	42
Yes, part time	3	12	6	24	9	18
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

The most commonly reported occupations were office work/management and nursing/medical employment. The remainder of women worked in beauty services, with children or in other service work.

Table 3.7
Current - Woman's Occupation

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Not working	10	40	10	40	20	40
Office mgmt	5	20	2	8	7	14
Nursing/medical	3	12	2	8	5	10
Beauty related	1	4	2	8	3	6
Service related	-	-	2	8	2	4
Wking with children	2	8	1	4	3	6
Other	4	16	6	24	10	20
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

The following table shows women's income from work and as the means at the bottom of the table shows, both groups earned similar amounts.

Table 3.8
Current - Woman's Net Monthly Income from Work

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
Dollars	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Not working	10	40	10	40	20	40
0-500	3	12	-	-	3	6
501-1000	2	8	1	4	3	6
1001-1500	4	16	9	36	13	26
1501-2000	4	16	1	4	5	10
2000+	2	8	1	4	3	6
No response	-	-	3	12	3	6
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Shelter: Mean for 15 workers $ 1,470-
Range $ 250 - 3750
Second Step: Mean for 12 workers $ 1,453 (3 no responses)
Range $ 700 - 3750

The following table shows cross tabulation of the women's work and school status. The goal was to see the relationship between these two variables and to discover which women (if any) were neither in school nor working. As Table 3.9 shows, 7 Shelter graduates and 3 Second Step graduates are neither in school nor working.

Of the 10 women in each group who are not working at all. Seven of the Shelter graduates are neither working nor going to school, and three are involved in school part time or full time. The situation is reversed for the Second Step graduates, 7 of whom are in school and 3 of whom are neither in school nor working.

Most of the women who are neither working nor in school are living with a spouse/boyfriend (who may or may not be the batterer) and being supported by him. One woman lives with her parents, does not have her children with her and does not work, and others are on AFDC. We must not leap to the conclusion that it is necessarily a poor outcome for a woman to be neither working nor in school, as staying at home to parent small children can be an equally positive outcome.

Table 3.9
Current - Woman's Work/School Status

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Not in school						
Not working	7	28	3	12	10	20
FT work	12	48	8	32	20	40
PT work	2	8	3	12	5	10
FT School						
Not working	2	8	7	28	9	18
FT work	-	-	-	-	-	-
PT work	-	-	1	4	1	2
PT School						
Not working	1	4	-	-	1	2
FT work	-	-	1	4	1	2
PT work	1	4	2	8	3	6
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

The Table below shows non-employment income that the women have by source. Overall, more women (36%) in the current study are receiving AFDC than in the 89 study, when 17.7% reported AFDC benefits at follow up. In addition, more women, (18%) in the current study are receiving child support than in 89 (10%).

We see that the Second Step graduates are more likely not to have sources of income other than their own work, and are more likely to be on AFDC. The Shelter graduates have more alternate sources of income, including husbands, parents and non-means tested benefits.

Table 3.10
Current - Woman's Non-employment Income by Source

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No other income	5	20	9	36	14	28
AFDC	7	28	11	44	18	36
Child Support	5	20	4	16	9	18
Husband	4	16	-	-	4	8
Unemployment	1	4	1	4	2	4
Soc.Sec (Child)	1	4	-	-	1	2
Parents	1	4	-	-	1	2
Other	1	4	-	-	1	2
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 3.11 shows benefits conditioned on attending school received by the 4 Shelter and 11 Second Step women who were enrolled. Each woman reported all the benefits she was receiving, and some were receiving several.

Table 3.11
Current - Women in School/Educational Benefits *

	Shelter N=4		Second Step N=11		Total N=15	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Grants	2	50	6	55	8	53
Loans	1	25	2	18	3	20
JTPA	1	25	1	9	2	13
ROP	2	50	-	-	2	13
Other	1	25	-	-	1	7
Child Care Assistance						
Children's Home Soc	1	25	5	45	6	40
Dept of Education	-	-	3	27	3	20
Through school	1	25	-	-	1	7
Other ch. care	2	50	1	9	3	20

* Percents calculated on N of women in school as shown. Totals are greater than N due to multiple responses

Table 3.12
Current - Other Person in Home Has Income

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No	18	72	19	76	37	74
Yes	7	28	6	24	13	26
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 3.13 shows the net monthly household income reported by the women. This includes the woman's earned income, any benefits, and the income of any other persons considered members of the household. Clearly the Shelter graduates are in much better financial shape, with household incomes which are almost double those of the Second Step graduates; t test results for mean income show a statistically significant difference ($p \leq .01$). This is a sharp contrast with Table 3.8 where the women's monthly incomes from work are shown to be very similar. Looking at Table 3.10 we can see that Shelter graduates are more likely to have additional household income from a spouse, parents or non-means tested benefits like unemployment and Social Security.

Compared to household income at admission, the Shelter women have a slightly higher mean household income at follow-up: S2136 compared to $2044 at admission. It is hard to make the same comparison for Second Step women because their incomes at admission are reduced from what they had been, due to separation from the batterer prior to admission. Their mean household income at admission to Second Step was $582 compared to $1195 at follow-up.

Table 3.13
Current - Net Monthly Household Income

Dollars	Shelter N=25 #	(%)	Second Step N=25 #	(%)	Total #	(%)
0-500	4	16	6	24	10	20
501-1000	2	8	5	20	7	14
1001-1500	4	16	10	40	14	28
1501-2000	6	24	1	4	7	14
2001-2500	2	8	2	8	4	8
2501-3000	1	4	-	-	1	2
3001-3500	1	4	-	-	1	2
3501-4000	1	4	-	-	1	2
4001-4500	-	-	-	-	-	-
4501-5000	1	4	1	4	2	4
5001+	2	8	-	-	2	4
No response	1	4	-	-	1	2
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Shelter: Mean (for 24 cases) - $2136-
Range - $479-7466
Second Step: Mean (for 25 cases) - $1195-
Range - $374-4583

In Table 3.14 we see that 76% of women are renting their own home and 10% are renting rooms in someone else's home. A total of 6% own their homes individually or jointly. In contrast in the 89 study 70% rented their housing and 13.3% owned their home jointly or individually.

Table 3.14
Current - Housing Status

	Shelter N=25 #	(%)	Second Step N=25 #	(%)	Total #	(%)
Renting own home	20	80	18	72	38	76
Renting room(s)	2	8	3	12	5	10
Home owner	-	-	2	8	2	4
Joint owner	1	4	-	-	1	2
Other	1	4	2	8	3	6
No response	1	4	-	-	1	2
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

With regard to rents paid, over half of Shelter and over three fourths of Second Step graduates paid $600 or less, including 2 women in each group who reported paying nothing. A third of the women paid $300 or less for their housing.

Table 3.15
Current - Monthly Rent

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
Dollars	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
0-300	8	32	9	36	17	34
301-600	5	20	10	40	15	30
601-900	8	32	6	24	14	28
901-1200	3	12	-	-	3	6
≥1201	1	4	-	-	1	2
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

With regard to the size of the home, the majority of the women lived in a 2 bedroom unit, but a quarter of the Second Step graduates lived in a one bedroom apartment, meaning that a number slept in the same room as their child(ren) or used a living room as a second bedroom. Compared to the 89 study the size of the housing units rented seems to have fallen. In 89, 38.9% of women reported living in a unit with 3 or more bedrooms, compared to 14% of women in the current study. Shelter graduates were more likely to live in larger units than Second Step graduates.

Table 3.16
Current - Number of Bedrooms in Home

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
1	-	-	6	24	6	12
2	16	64	13	52	29	58
3	4	16	4	16	8	16
4	1	4	1	4	2	4
5	3	12	1	4	4	8
No response	1	4	-		1	2
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 3.17 reports on the number of times women have moved since leaving the program. The first move refers to the move from the Shelter/Second Step. It is clear that the Second Step women have moved much less than the Shelter graduates. This may be explained in part by the fact that more of them reported receiving subsidies for their housing (40%) compared to Shelter graduates (24%) and they are thus motivated not to move. It may also be influenced by the fact that the Second Step graduates have been out

of the program for a shorter length of time, 1993 to 1996, while the sample of Shelter graduates was drawn from 1989 to 1995.

Table 3.17
Current - Number of Times Woman Has Moved Since Leaving Program*

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
1	6	24	18	72	24	48
2	10	40	6	24	16	32
3	3	12	1	4	4	8
4	3	12	-		3	6
5	1	4	-		1	2
6	-		-		-	
7	1	4	-		1	2
No response	1	4	-		1	2
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

*The first move refers to the move from the Shelter/Second Step housing.

Table 3.18 describes the financial crises reported by the women since leaving the program. It can be seen that the majority got behind on bills and had car problems, and a third had run out of food. The largest difference between the two groups is the rate at which they reported running out of food: 24% of Shelter and 40% for Second Step graduates.

Table 3.18
Current - Financial Crises Since Leaving Program *

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Behind in Bills?	15	60	18	72	33	66
No Car?	13	52	12	48	25	50
Ran out of Food?	6	24	10	40	16	32
Utilities Turned Off?	4	16	3	12	7	14
Filed for Bankruptcy?	4	16	-		4	8
Evicted?	1	4	-		1	2

* Total responses equals more than N as respondents responded to all applicable items.

At follow-up 54% of the women were divorced from the batterer, an equal number, 12% each, were married to and separated from the batterer, and 40% of the Second Step women reported being separated from the batterer to whom they had not been married. Three (12%)

of the Shelter graduates were married to and living with the batterer and 1 (4%) of the Second Step graduates was living with the batterer but not married to him.

Table 3.19
Current - Woman's Relationship to Batterer

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Unmarried, together	-	-	1	4	1	2
Married, together	3	12	-	-	3	6
Unmarried, separated	2	8	10	40	12	24
Married, Separated	3	12	3	12	6	12
Divorced	16	64	11	44	27	54
Other	1	4	-	-	1	2
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Just under half (46%) of the batterers still resided in Orange County, and over a third were known to be outside the county. this is about the same data as in the 89 study.

Table 3.20
Current - Batterer's Location

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Orange County	11	44	12	48	23	46
Outside Orange County	8	32	11	44	19	38
Deceased	1	4	-	-	1	2
Unknown/no response	5	20	2	8	7	14
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

As the next two tables show, just over half of the women report no in-person contact with the batterer and almost two fifths (38%) report no telephone contact with him. Reasons for contact are almost entirely related to the children, arranging the batterer's telephone contact and/or visitation with them.

In the 89 study, a quarter (25.6%) of respondents were living with the batterer, compared to only 8% in the current study - a significant change it would appear.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 3.21
Current - Frequency of In-Person Contact with Batterer

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Not at all	13	52	13	52	26	52
Live with him	3	12	1	4	4	8
Daily or more often	1	4	-	-	1	2
Weekly or more	3	12	5	20	8	16
Monthly or more	1	4	5	20	6	12
Six months or more	1	4	1	4	2	4
Other/no response	3	12	-	-	3	6
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 3.22
Current - Frequency of Telephone Contact with Batterer

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Not at all	7	28	12	48	19	38
Live with him	3	12	1	4	4	8
Daily or more often	-	-	1	4	1	2
Weekly or more	4	16	7	28	11	22
Monthly or more	2	8	2	8	4	8
Six months or more	3	12	2	8	5	10
Once a year or more	2	8	-	-	2	4
Other/no response	4	16	-	-	4	8
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

As the following table shows, two thirds of the women (66%) have full custody of their children. Of this group half (one third of the total families) have no visitation from the father/batterer, and 20% of the total families have frequent paternal visitation or joint custody. Further, as shown on an earlier table, 8% of the women are still residing with the batterer, who also has full contact with the children. So we could say that a total of 28% of the women and their children have frequent contact with the batterer at follow up.

Table 3.23
Current - Child Custody and Visitation

Woman has	Shelter N=25 #	(%)	Second Step N=25 #	(%)	Total #	(%)
Full custody,						
- no paternal visits	8	32	8	32	16	32
- infrequent pat. visits	1	4	8	32	9	18
- frequent pat. visits	5	20	3	12	8	16
Joint custody	2	8	-	-	2	4
Other	5	20	3	12	8	16
No response	4	16	3	12	7	14
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

An interesting difference between the Shelter and Second Step graduates emerged in the following table, which shows the quality of relations with the batterer at follow up. The Second Step women are much more likely to report friendly or cooperative relations with the batterer (28%) than the Shelter graduates for whom only 1 person (4%) reports such a situation. Shelter women are twice as likely to report their relations with the batterer as having conflicts.

Table 3.24
Current - Relations with Batterer over Custody and Visitation

	Shelter N=25 #	(%)	Second Step N=25 #	(%)	Total #	(%)
Friendly	1	4	4	16	5	10
Mostly cooperative	-	-	3	12	3	6
Have conflicts	10	40	5	20	15	30
No contact/no response	14	56	13	52	27	54
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Happily, only 10% of women report having been physically abused since leaving the program, a much lower rate than that reported in the 89 study which reported 22.2% physically abused. With regard to sexual abuse, 10% of women in the current study reported this compared to 6.7% in 89. Verbal abuse was quite high in the present study with almost two thirds reporting it (62%), however it was attributed to a variety of sources including employment situations - not all to the batterer. We do not have comparison data from the 89 study on verbal abuse.

A cross-tabulation of the 5 women who reported having been physically abused in Table 3.25 was conducted with the variable reported in Table 3.19, which reported the woman's current relationship to the batterer. The results showed that only 2 of the physically battered women were still living with the batterer, one Shelter graduates living with the batterer (her husband) and one Second Step graduate living with the batterer (unmarried). The remaining 3 women who have been battered report their relationship to the batterer as divorced.

Table 3.25
Current - Woman's Experiences of Victimization Since HO/SS *

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Verbal/emotional abuse	18	72	13	52	31	62
Physical abuse	3	12	2	8	5	10
Sexual abuse	2	8	3	12	5	10
Rape	1	4	1	4	2	4
Victim of violent crime	1	4	-	-	1	2

* Total responses may equal more than N as respondents responded to all applicable items.

With regard to new relationships with men, Second Step women were much more likely to report having had at least one, (68% compared to only 44% of Shelter graduates. The higher number of women still with the batterer in the Shelter group could have influenced that figure, as could a possible differential level of frankness between the two groups of the respondents. Most of the Second Step respondents knew the interviewer and also knew that their social relationships during the year they resided in the transitional housing program were known to staff.

Table 3.26
Current - New Relationships with Men since HO/SS

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No	14	56	8	32	22	44
Yes, one	7	28	10	40	17	34
Yes more than one	4	16	7	28	11	22
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

As the next table shows, around a fifth of the women who had new relationships reported that they saw the same abusive pattern in them, but happily, half reported that the new relationships seemed non-violent and better. When asked if they thought the past relationship with the batterer would affect their future relationships with men, 88% of Shelter and 92% of Second Step graduates felt that it will.

Table 3.27
Current - Comparison of New Relationships to Batterer*

	Shelter		Second Step		Total	
	N=11		N=17		N=28	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Non-violent, better	6	55	8	47	14	50
Same abusive pattern	3	27	3	18	6	21
Other	2	18	6	35	8	29
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

* Note percents based on N of women who have had new relationships.

Evaluation of Programs and Aftercare Needs

Evaluation of Programs

The first 7 tables presented in this section summarize responses which provide evaluative information about the programs, their staff and services. Tables 4.8 through 4.18 describe the services used since discharge and identify aftercare services needs.

Table 4.1 shows the results of a brief 8 item evaluation instrument designed to measure client satisfaction with services. The maximum possible score was 32 with higher scores indicating greater satisfaction. The scores showed an overwhelmingly positive evaluation of the programs and their staffs and services. For both groups combined the approval rate was 90% (similar to the high rating given on this instrument in the 89 study); for the shelter it was 93% and for Second Step, 88%. The negative evaluation of at least one former Second step resident pulled down the score for that program slightly.

Table 4.1
Program Evaluation

	Shelter	Second Step	Total
Approval Rating	93%	88%	90%

Total score: 28.9, standard deviation 3.8 (42 responding)
Shelter score: 29.8, standard deviation 1.9 (18 responding)
Second Step score: 28.3, standard deviation 4.6 (24 responding)

Table 4.2 shows the coded responses to an open ended question about what the women liked best about the programs. Many women gave multiple responses; this table reports only the first or primary response. The answers are similar to those given in the 89 study, however safety is most frequently ranked in present study with counseling second, a reversal of the positions held in 1989. Some differences can also be seen between the responses given by Shelter and Second Step graduates.

Table 4.2
What Women Liked Best about Program

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Safety	6	24	7	28	13	26
Counseling	4	16	5	20	9	18
The program	6	24	2	8	8	16
The staff	2	8	5	20	7	14
Love, care, support	5	1	1	4	6	12
Support from other battered women	-	-	3	12	3	6
Programs for kids	1	4	1	4	2	4
Other	1	4	1	4	2	4
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 4.3 displays the coded responses to an open ended question asking what the woman liked least about the programs. Only one responses was coded per woman and as the table shows the most common complaints were about the rules, followed by annoyance at the other residents. The results are very similar to the 89 study which had rules (18.9%) and other residents (17.8%) as the top two complaints. Second Step graduates created a new category - dislike of perceived favoritism by staff, and Shelter graduates also had a new complaint compared to 1989 - that their children were not allowed to play outside.

Table 4.3
What Women Liked Least about Program

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No complaints	4	16	1	4	5	10
Rules	3	12	5	20	8	16
Other residents	3	12	4	16	7	14
Favoritism by staff	-	-	4	16	4	8
Staff	1	4	3	12	4	8
Chores	2	8	-	-	2	4
Crowded	2	8	-	-	2	4
Kids not allowed outside	2	8	-	-	2	4
Time limits on stay	-	-	2	8	2	4
Other*	8	32	6	24	14	28
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

* The Other response category included single responses, for

example, for Shelter respondents: food too healthy, chaotic environment, had to leave during day; and for Second Step respondents: not getting enough support after leaving, being a guinea pig in a new program, being on display at fund raising events.

Following up on the high rates of complaints about rules in the previous study, we asked an additional question in the present study. The following table shows responses to the open ended question, "Were there some rules you were glad were there?" We coded all the responses given by each woman, so the total number of responses on the table is greater than the N. As the table shows, the largest number of responses advised us that all the rules were good, the structure of required meetings and chores was second, and a frequent mention of prohibitions on fighting and negative behavior by Second Step graduates created the third place response. Second Step respondents also strongly supported the "no men allowed" rules, which clearly affected them more because of their longer stay in the program.

Table 4.4
Which Program Rules Women Appreciated*

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
All the rules were good	5	20	5	20	10	20
Required meetings/chores	3	12	5	20	8	16
Fighting/negative behavior prohibited	-	-	6	24	6	12
No batterers allowed	2	8	3	12	5	10
No men allowed	-	-	5	20	5	10
No alcohol/drugs	2	8	3	12	5	10
Overnight stay rules	2	8	3	12	5	10
Other rules	9	36	5	20	14	28

* Total responses may equal more than N due to multiple responses

Table 4.5 shows program elements reported in responses to an open ended question, "Which required meetings did you get the most out of and why?" It should be noted that the programs at the Shelter and Second Step are very different, and different types of meetings are held at the two sites. Group sessions were the most highly valued overall with parenting classes receiving strong support from the Second Step graduates.

Table 4.5
Most Valued Required Meetings

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
All meetings	3	12	3	12	6	12
Group sessions	7	28	9	36	16	32
Parenting	1	4	5	20	6	12
Residents' meeting	-	-	3	12	3	6
Counseling	-	-	1	4	1	2
Case management	-	-	1	4	1	2
Other	12	48	3	12	15	30
No response	2	8	-	-	2	4
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 4.6 shows the scores obtained when respondents were asked to rate a list of services provided by the two programs using the following scale:

1 = very helpful
2 = somewhat helpful
3 = neither helpful nor unhelpful
4 = somewhat unhelpful
5 = very unhelpful

The data are presented ranked from those services viewed as most helpful by the total sample to those viewed as least helpful.

It should be noted that two of the services, resident's council and case management were not offered at the shelter, so data on these was not collected. The differences in the responses on the other items represent both respondent's opinion and also differences in services offered due to the nature of each program.

Table 4.6
How helpful were the following services?

	Shelter			Second Step			Total		
	Mean	SD	#	Mean	SD	#	Mean	SD	#
Low cost housing	1.23	.61	22	1.08	.41	24	1.15	.52	46
Safe hiding place	1.04	.21	23	1.29	.75	24	1.17	.56	47
Good housing	1.35	.65	23	1.04	.20	24	1.19	.50	47
Children's planned events	1.40	.68	20	1.16	.48	24	1.27	.59	44
People to share child care	2.71	.85	21	1.96	.86	24	2.31	.93	45
Donated items such as clothing and furniture	1.65	.88	23	1.12	.45	24	1.38	.74	47
Individual counseling	1.33	.66	21	1.54	1.1	24	1.44	.92	45
Contact with other women who have the same problems	1.52	.51	23	1.54	.77	24	1.53	.65	47
Case management	-	-	-	1.50	.93	24	1.50	.93	24
Support groups	1.70	.88	23	1.58	.78	24	1.63	.82	47
Children's program during groups	1.90	1.2	23	1.41	.77	24	1.63	1.0	47
Children's counseling	1.77	1.0	22	1.52	.85	23	1.64	.93	45
Residents' council	-	-	-	1.95	1.1	24	1.95	1.1	24
Parenting classes	2.34	.83	23	1.87	1.1	24	2.11	1.0	47

Safety remains the highest rated service by the Shelter graduates, as it was in the 1989 study, but housing replaced safety as the highest ranked service overall because of its importance to Second Step graduates. Many other changes in the overall ranking of the services occurred in large part due to the different nature of the two programs.

Table 4.7 shows responses to an open ended question about what the respondents had learned about parenting in the programs. There is no comparison data from the 1989 study as this was a new item.

Table 4.7
What Mothers Learned in Program about Parenting

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Alternative discipline	8	32	2	8	10	20
Patience	3	12	4	16	7	14
To communicate better	2	8	4	16	6	12
Anger control	-	-	5	20	5	10
Boundary setting	-	-	1	4	1	2
Nothing	4	16	2	8	6	12
Other	4	16	6	24	10	20
No Response	4	16	1	4	5	10
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Aftercare Needs

The material presented in this section in Tables 4.8 to 4.18 provides an overview of the therapy and services received by the respondents since discharge, the woman's current goals and problems, and her interest in participating in aftercare services through the shelter.

The following table shows answers to two open ended questions, whether the woman has had contact with the program since discharge and if yes, what the purpose of the contact was. In 1989, 21.1% had not had contact with shelter since discharge compared to 16% in the present study.

Table 4.8
Contact with the Program Since Discharge

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Yes,						
To say hello	12	48	13	52	25	50
For counseling	6	24	4	16	10	20
Loans	-	-	2	8	2	4
Other	4	16	2	8	6	12
No,						
No contact	3	12	4	16	7	14
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 4.9 reports results of a closed ended item which asked if the respondents had been in any kind of psychotherapy from any source since leaving Human Options. Over half the women had been in individual counseling, and 14% had been in group treatment.

Table 4.9
Woman in Psychotherapy/Counseling Since Discharge*

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Individual	15	60	13	52	28	56
Group	4	16	3	12	7	14
Family	4	16	2	8	6	12
Other	4	16	2	8	6	12

* Women responded separately on each type of therapy. Totals cannot be created as some women may have been in several kinds of therapy.

Table 4.10 shows the results for the same question asked with regard to the batterer. Low rates of treatment are reported, but it must be remembered that many of the women are not in contact with the batterer and would not know this kind of information.

Table 4.10
Batterer in Psychotherapy/Counseling Since Discharge*

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Individual	3	12	3	12	6	12
Group	-	-	2	8	2	4
Family	1	4	-	-	1	2
Other	5	20	1	4	6	12

* Women responded separately on each type of therapy. Totals cannot be created as some batterers may have been in several kinds of therapy.

Table 4.11
Woman Currently Receiving Psychotherapy

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Yes	4	16	8	32	12	24
No	21	84	17	68	38	76
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 4.12 shows the women's interest in a number of possible aftercare programs which were listed as services which could be offered by Human Options. Women rated each item between 1 and 5, from, "Definitely interested", to "Definitely not interested". The number of women who reported they were "Definitely" or "Probably interested" are shown in Table 4.12. We see that programs for children and parenting skills programs were the most popular, and that job hunting and career focused programs were popular with Second Step graduates. It must be noted that the respondents from the Shelter and Second Step groups have had a different exposure to Human Options and what it might offer them as well as very different lengths of stay. This is expected to affect their responses, for example it appears that the interest shown by Second Step women in relaxation and meditation programs may be due to exposure to such classes in Second Step.

In the 89 study, a different array of aftercare choices was offered and the top 5 services identified were - in rank order of popularity, individual counseling for woman, social groups, self help groups, educational programs on relationships, and telephone crisis counseling.

Table 4.12
Woman's Interest in Additional Aftercare Services through Human Options*

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Programs for children	18	72	21	84	39	78
Parenting skills	17	68	17	68	34	68
Job hunting/career	15	60	19	76	34	68
Education programs	14	56	18	72	32	64
Help finding housing	15	60	16	64	31	62
Relaxation, meditation	12	48	18	72	30	60
Child care	13	52	15	60	28	56

* Women responded separately on each item.

Table 4.13 reports responses when women were asked if they would be willing to volunteer to help other battered women. The results are similar to the 89 study in which 80% of the respondents said they would be willing to volunteer.

Table 4.13
Woman Willing to Volunteer

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Yes	20	80	22	88	42	84
No	4	16	2	8	6	12
No response	1	4	1	4	2	4
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 4.14 reports on responses to an open ended question asking, "What is the best thing that has happened in your life since you left the program?" Major changes can be noted in the responses since the 1989 study, with the current respondents more focused on practical environmental concerns: in the old study gaining self esteem ranked highest, followed by positive new relationship with a man, becoming independent, employment, and leaving the batterer.

Table 4.14
Best Thing that Has Happened Since Program

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Good housing	2	8	5	20	7	14
Became independent	5	20	2	8	7	14
Gained self esteem	3	12	3	12	6	12
In or finished school	4	16	2	8	6	12
Employment	1	4	3	12	4	8
Children are well	3	12	-	-	3	6
Calm, comfortable, peaceful life	1	4	2	8	3	6
Left batterer	1	4	1	4	2	4
Still have the kids	-		1	4	1	2
Other	4	16	6	24	10	20
No response	1	4	-	-	1	2
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

The following table reports all responses on two open ended questions, "What are your three most important goals or wishes for yourself now?" and "What are your three most important wishes for your family now?" The categories are almost identical in the responses to both questions, but respondents allocated their goals between self and family differently.

In comparison to the 89 study the rankings are quite different: highest in 1989 was happiness, etc, followed by better family relations, positive development for kids, better housing and financial security.

Table 4.15
Most Important Goals for Self, Family*

	Shelter N=25 #	 (%)	Second Step N=25 #	 (%)	Total #	 (%)
Positive devel. of kids, including education	30	120	18	72	48	96
Educational success	8	32	15	60	23	46
Good employment	14	56	8	32	22	44
Better family relations	8	32	12	48	20	40
Better housing	9	36	11	44	20	40
Financial security	9	36	11	44	20	40
Happiness, peace, love	9	36	9	36	18	36
Safety	-	-	6	24	6	12
Be independent, self-sufficient	1	4	4	16	5	10
Positive self esteem	2	8	2	8	4	8
Other goals	23	92	32	128	55	110

* Percentages over 100% are possible because respondents could report the same goal under both questions.

The following table reports all responses on two open ended questions which followed the above questions. These follow-up questions asked, "What would help you achieve these goals?" Again, the categories are almost identical in the responses to both questions, but respondents allocated their responses between self and family differently. Shelter graduates ranked financial assistance most highly, and Second Step graduates gave first place to education.

There are other interesting differences between the two groups as well.

Table 4.16
What would help you achieve these goals?*

	Shelter N=25 #	 (%)	Second Step N=25 #	 (%)	Total #	 (%)
Financial assistance	9	36	6	24	15	30
Education	6	24	8	32	14	28
Persistence	6	24	6	24	12	24
Employment	5	20	6	24	11	22
Continue counseling	5	20	5	20	10	20
Time	1	4	6	24	7	14
Safe home	1	4	3	12	4	8
Leave batterer	1	4	2	8	3	6
Other	24	96	21	84	45	90

* Percentages over 100% are possible because respondents could report the same goal under both questions.

Table 4.18 shows responses to an open ended item about what is woman's greatest fear at present. Safety is the most frequently mentioned concern, followed by the emotional and mental health of the children and employment and financial worries. Significantly, for 3 women their potential homelessness is their greatest worry.

Table 4.17
What is your greatest fear or worry right now?*

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Safety from batterer	7	28	6	24	13	26
Kids emot/mental health	5	20	5	20	10	20
Employment security	2	8	5	20	7	14
Financial worries	1	4	6	24	7	14
Emotional/mental health	3	12	3	12	6	12
Homelessness	2	8	1	4	3	6
Relationships with men	1	4	1	4	2	4
Lack of self confidence	-	-	1	4	1	2
Loneliness	1	4	-	-	1	2
Other	4	16	8	32	12	24

* Responses equal more than N because some respondents reported multiple fears.

Table 4.19 shows the results of responses to a Likert scaled item asking the respondents to rate a number of potential areas of concern, problems and worries in their lives using the following scale:

1 = very satisfied
2 = satisfied
3 = neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4 = dissatisfied
5 = very dissatisfied

The data is reported in ranked fashion under two subheadings with highest numerical scores - indicating greatest dissatisfaction -ranked highest. This conforms to reporting in previous study where the most problematic items are ranked highest.

This data can be compared to Tables 66 and 67 on pages 62 and 63 in the 1989 study. For this report it has been broken into two subgroups - environmental and psychosocial issues to conform to the old study structure. Environmental concerns are listed first as they were scored as more problematic by respondents: the items are similar but the rankings have changed from 1989 results. Under psychosocial concerns the items offered to respondents were revised

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

from the earlier study so the data is not easily compared.

As the table shows the most worrisome environmental issues are finances, education, and employment. In the psychosocial section low energy, depression and sadness and worries about ability to choose a good partner are the top ranked concerns.

Table 4.18
Ranking of Current Problems

	Shelter			Second Step			Total		
	Mean	SD	#	Mean	SD	#	Mean	SD	#
Environmental									
Your financial situation	3.12	1.3	25	3.52	1.2	25	3.32	1.3	50
Your education	2.92	1.2	25	2.60	1.1	25	2.76	1.2	50
Your job situation	2.58	1.4	24	2.62	1.6	24	2.60	1.5	48
Transportation	2.64	1.5	25	2.48	1.3	25	2.56	1.4	50
Your child care arrangements	2.45	1.2	20	2.37	1.6	24	2.41	1.4	44
Your house or apartment	2.56	1.4	25	2.08	1.3	25	2.32	1.4	50
Your health	2.48	1.2	25	2.12	1.2	25	2.30	1.2	50
Getting health care	1.88	1.24	25	2.36	1.5	25	2.12	1.4	50
Your children's safety	2.12	1.5	25	1.88	1.1	24	2.00	1.3	49
Your own safety	2.16	1.1	25	1.80	1.0	25	1.98	1.1	50
Your children's education	2.04	.88	23	1.92	.93	24	1.98	.90	47
Your children's health	1.40	.50	25	1.63	.82	24	1.51	.68	49
Psychosocial									
Your energy level	2.92	1.2	25	2.56	1.3	25	2.74	1.3	50
Your feelings of depression, sadness	2.96	1.3	25	2.48	.96	25	2.72	1.1	50
Your ability to choose a good partner	2.83	1.5	24	2.12	1.2	25	2.47	1.4	49
Your relationship with your family	2.33	1.4	24	2.63	1.4	24	2.47	1.4	48
Your mental/emotional health	2.64	1.2	25	2.24	1.1	25	2.44	1.2	50
Your children's mental/emotional health	2.33	1.0	24	2.04	.81	24	2.19	.94	48
Your relationship with your current partner	2.38	1.2	13	2.00	1.2	15	2.18	1.2	28

Your ability to control your children	2.13	1.0	24	2.20	1.0	24	2.17	1.0	48
Your ability to control your temper	2.08	1.2	25	1.91	.65	24	2.00	.96	49
Your ability to be a good parent	1.84	.69	25	1.95	.62	24	1.90	.65	49
Your suicidal feelings	1.36	.81	25	1.24	.52	25	1.30	.68	50
Your drinking	1.12	.44	25	1.32	.63	25	1.22	.55	50
Your use of drugs	1.04	.20	25	1.12	.33	25	1.08	.27	50

Condition of Children

This section presents the data obtained about the children of our 50 respondents in three sections: Background, Current Situation, and Evaluation.

Background

A criterion for our Shelter sample was that they had to be admitted to the shelter with children. We chose this so that we could strengthen our focus on the condition of the children of battered women for this second follow up study. The shelter also serves many women who do not have children or are not admitted with them. Our 89 study found that 56% of women were admitted with children.

Table 5.1 shows that 80% of women were admitted with either one or two children, and that the largest number of children accompanying a woman was 4. It also shows that Shelter graduates were much more likely to be admitted with two children, and Second Step graduates with only one.

Table 5.1
Admitted with Children

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
No. of children	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
1	8	32	13	52	21	42
2	13	52	6	24	19	38
3	2	8	4	16	6	12
4	1	4	-		1	2
No response	1	4	2	8	3	6
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

This table relates to case record data indicating if woman or batterer ever physically or sexually abused the children prior to program admission. In previous study we found similar rates - 28.2% of children had been physically abused by the batterer or the mother. Sexual abuse was reported in the 89 study at a slightly lower rate.

Table 5.2
Abuse of Children Prior to Admission*

	Shelter N=25 #	 (%)	Second Step N=25 #	 (%)	Total #	 (%)
Physical abuse						
Batterer only	6	24	5	20	11	22
Both partners	-		2	8	2	4
Sexual Abuse						
Batterer only	2	8	3	12	5	10

* Respondents answered separately on physical and sexual abuse.

Current Situation

The data presented in this section was obtained from interviews with the women and reflects their current living situation. The children on whom they report include a few step children living in their current household, as well as their own biological children residing both in the home and at other locations.

Table 5.3
Current - Number of Children

Totals
    Total children - 102
    Mean number of children per woman - 2.04
    Total number of children living with mother - 83
    Mean number of children per household - 1.7
Shelter
    Total children - 57
    Mean number of children per woman - 2.28
    Total number of children living with mother - 47,
    Mean number of children per household - 1.9
    Range, number of children per household - 1-4
Second Step
    Total children - 45
    Mean number of children per woman - 1.8
    Total number of children living with mother - 36
    Mean number of children per household - 1.4
    Range, number of children per household - 1-5

As Table 5.4 shows over 80% of the children are residing with the mother, and fewer than 10% are with the father.

Table 5.4
Current - Children's Location

	Shelter N=57		Second Step N=45		Total N=102	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Mother's home	47	83	36	80	83	81
Father's home	4	7	4	9	8	8
With relatives	3	5	2	4	5	5
Other	3	5	3	7	6	6
Total	57	100	45	100	102	100

Table 5.5
Current - Children's Gender*

	Shelter N=57		Second Step N=45		Total N=102	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Female	31		24		55	
Male	26		21		47	
Total	57		45		102	

The ages of children shown below are slightly older than those in the 89 study, where almost three fourths were nine years old or less. In the current study only 64% fall in to this age group with the difference made up in the numbers of junior high and high school age children. While means for children's ages are the same for both groups, Second Step women had younger minor children but several had children in their 20's as well which pushed up the mean.

Table 5.6
Current - Children's Age

Age in years	Shelter N=57 #	(%)	Second Step N=45 #	(%)	Total N=102 #	(%)
1-3	8	14	6	13	14	14
4-6	10	18	15	33	25	24
7-9	18	31	9	20	27	26
10-12	7	12	5	11	12	12
13-15	10	18	4	9	14	14
16-18	3	5	2	5	5	5
>18	1	2	4	9	5	5
Total	57	100	45	100	102	100

Means for Children's Age: Shelter - 8.7
Second Step - 8.7
Ranges: Shelter - 1-21
Second Step - 2-24

The data on children's school status shows 45% are enrolled in elementary, middle and high school. The "Other" group represents preschoolers, children residing outside the mother's home and older adolescent and adult children who are not in school.

Table 5.7
Current - Children's School Status

	Shelter N=57 #	(%)	Second Step N=45 #	(%)	Total N=102 #	(%)
Kindergarten	4	7	2	5	6	6
Grades 1-6	14	24	20	44	34	33
Grades 7-12	9	16	3	7	12	12
Other/no response	30	53	20	44	50	49
Total	57	100	45	100	102	100

A key indicator of the condition of children is whether they have been revictimized since leaving the programs. Table 5.2 shows that 24% of Shelter and 28% of Second Step children had been physically abused by their parents prior to the woman's admission to the program. Table 5.8 shows data for a question that asked whether any of the respondent's children had been abused since discharge; as shown, 16% of Shelter and 12% of Second Step children have been physically abused (by someone, not necessarily a parent) since leaving the programs. Further, for the Shelter sample 2 children (8%) have been sexually abused since discharge, compared to 8% reported prior to admission. For the Second Step sample, there were no reported sexual abuse cases since discharge, and 12% reported prior to admission.

Compared to the 89 study, only 6% of respondents in that study reported their child had been physically abused since leaving the program, and 3 percent reported sexual abuse. In the present study, 14% overall was reported for physical abuse and 4% for sexual abuse.

In the current study we also collected verbal/emotional abuse and found very high rates reported, particularly by the Shelter graduates who reported 44% of their children abused in this way. Heightened awareness of what constitutes verbal/emotional abuse may contribute to the high reported rates, but it is not clear who the abuser is - the mother or another adult.

Table 5.8
Current - Children's Experiences
of Victimization Since Program *

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Verbal/emotional abuse	11	44	4	16	15	30
Physical abuse	4	16	3	12	7	14
Sexual abuse	2	8	-	-	2	4
Victim of violent crime	1	4	-	-	1	2

* Total responses equals more than N as respondents responded to all applicable items.

In the 89 study we found that 23% of mothers responded that there had been child abuse reports since discharge, a similar rate to that reported by Shelter women in this study as shown in Table 5.9. Second Step graduates in the present study reported only 12% of families had experienced such reports since discharge.

Table 5.9
Any Child Abuse Reports Since Program?

	Shelter N=25		Second Step N=25		Total	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Yes	6	24	3	12	9	18
No	19	76	22	88	41	82
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 5.10
What Children Liked Best About Program

	Shelter N=25 #	Shelter N=25 (%)	Second Step N=25 #	Second Step N=25 (%)	Total #	Total (%)
Play yard/activities	9	36	6	24	15	30
Other kids to play with	-	-	11	44	11	22
Safety	8	32	3	12	11	22
Counselors	3	12	3	12	6	12
Other/No Response	5	20	2	8	7	14
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 5.11
What Children Liked Least About Program

	Shelter N=25 #	Shelter N=25 (%)	Second Step N=25 #	Second Step N=25 (%)	Total #	Total (%)
Rules	13	52	6	24	19	38
Other kids	2	8	5	20	7	14
Mother leaving to work	1	4	3	12	4	8
Lack of play area/ activities	2	8	1	4	3	6
Counselors	-	-	1	4	1	2
No complaints	2	8	4	16	6	12
Other/No response	5	20	5	20	10	20
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Table 5.12
Mothers Report of Changes in Children Since Program

	Shelter N=25 #	Shelter N=25 (%)	Second Step N=25 #	Second Step N=25 (%)	Total #	Total (%)
Changed for the better	10	40	11	44	21	42
No Change	3	12	2	8	5	10
Changed for the worse	-	-	1	4	1	2
No response	12	48	11	44	23	46
Total	25	100	25	100	50	100

Ten Shelter mothers (40%) and 7 Second Step mothers (28%) reported that one of their children had been in therapy at Human options since discharge, for a total of 17 (34%) In terms of potential future relationship problems, 46 (92%) of Shelter and Second Step graduates believe that their relationship with the batterer will affect their children's future adult relationships.

Children's Exploratory Study

The following section reports the results of the exploratory open ended questions which were answered by 27 of the women who participated in our study. Fourteen Shelter graduates and 13 Second Step graduates volunteered to be interviewed about one of their school aged children. Our focus was to explore how the children of battering relationships are functioning in a variety of areas. It must be noted that this information is subject to the biases of a mother's perception of her children. Further, familiarity with the interviewer who had previously worked as a case manager at Second Step might have caused the Second Step mothers to be more forthcoming regarding children's problems than the Shelter mothers, who were meeting the interviewer for the first time and had a shorter history of involvement with the agency. While percents as well as numbers are given on the following tables for ease of interpretation, the N is so small that the percentages have to be rounded to equal 100, and the best rounding decision varies from one table to the next.

Respondents who had more than one school age child living with them selected which child to report on for this interview. The 27 children reported on here who make up 26% of the total 102 children belonging to the 50 women in our study.

Table 6.1
Children Study - Sample Characteristics

	Shelter N=14 #	(%)	Second Step N=13 #	(%)	Total N=27 #	(%)
Sex						
Male	6	43	4	31	10	37
Female	8	57	9	69	17	63
Age						
5-7	4	29	6	46	10	37
8-10	7	50	5	38	12	45
11-13	2	14	1	8	3	11
14-16	1	7	1	8	2	7

Mean Age: Shelter - 9.2
Second Step - 8.4
Age Range: Shelter - 6-15
Second Step - 5-16

As the next table shows just under a third of the mothers responded positively to a question about whether their child has any health problems. Typical health problems identified were asthma, scoliosis, ADHD, poor eyesight. One respondent reported deafness caused by father's beatings.

Table 6.2
Child Has Health Problems

	Shelter N=14 #	Shelter N=14 (%)	Second Step N=13 #	Second Step N=13 (%)	Total N=27 #	Total N=27 (%)
Yes	5	36	3	23	8	30
No	9	64	10	77	19	70
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100

More than half of respondents had health coverage from MediCal; No shelter children were uninsured but 31% of Shelter children were. Shelter children were more likely to have private health coverage, In response to the question, "Does the cost of getting health care keep you from getting care for your child?", 2(14%) of Shelter mothers said yes, while 3 (23%) of Second Step mothers said yes.

Table 6.3
Child's Health Insurance Coverage

	Shelter N=14 #	Shelter N=14 (%)	Second Step N=13 #	Second Step N=13 (%)	Total N=27 #	Total N=27 (%)
No insurance	-	-	4	31	4	15
MediCal/Cty HMO	8	57	7	54	15	55
Private insur.	6	43	2	15	8	30
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) was the condition children were most likely to be under current treatment for and almost a quarter of Second step children were being treated for this.

Table 6.4
Child's Current Condition being Treated

	Shelter N=14 #	Shelter N=14 (%)	Second Step N=13 #	Second Step N=13 (%)	Total N=27 #	Total N=27 (%)
No condition	10	72	9	69	19	70
ADHD	1	7	3	23	4	15
Medical condition	2	14	1	8	3	11
Conduct disorder	1	7	-	-	1	04
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100

Less than 20% of the children were currently taking medication, and most of the medication they were taking was psychotropic.

Table 6.5
Child's Current Psychotropic and Other Medication

	Shelter N=14		Second Step N=13		Total N=27	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
No medication	12	86	10	77	22	82
Ritalin	-	-	2	15	2	7
Psychotropic med.	2	14	-	-	2	7
Other med.	-	-	1	8	1	4
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100

Almost all the children had seen a doctor within the last year, and 41% had seen one within the two months previous to the interview.

Table 6.6
Child's Most Recent Doctor Visit

	Shelter N=14		Second Step N=13		Total N=27	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
1 week to 1 month	2	14	2	15.5	4	15
1 month to 2 months	5	36	2	15.5	7	26
More than 2 months	4	29	9	69	13	48
1 year or more	3	21	-	-	3	11
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100

Table 6.7
Child's Grade in School

	Shelter N=14		Second Step N=13		Total N=27	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Kindergarten	-	-	1	8	1	4
Grades 1-3	6	43	6	46	12	44
Grades 4-6	6	43	5	38	11	41
Grades 7-9	1	7	-	-	1	4
Grades 10-12	1	7	1	8	2	7
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100

Most of the children (85%) on whom information was obtained were in elementary school and over two thirds were performing at or above grade level in reading and math according to the mothers. However, 5 of the 13 Second Step children were identified as performing below grade level in reading compared to none of the Shelter children and they were twice as likely to be doing badly in math as Shelter children as well.

Table 6.8
Child's School Achievement

	Shelter N=14		Second Step N=13		Total N=27	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
In reading,						
Above gr. level	2	14	-	-	2	7
At grade level	11	79	5	38.5	16	59
Below	-	-	5	38.5	5	19
No response	1	7	3	23	4	15
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100
In Math,						
Above gr. level	2	14	2	15	4	15
At grade level	9	65	5	39	14	52
Below	2	14	3	23	5	18
No response	1	7	3	23	4	15
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100

Over half the Shelter children and almost a third of Second Step children are attending special classes, which included gifted and other programs as well as remedial classes. Learning problems or disabilities have been identified in a third of the children. More than half of the children have received special testing at school.

Table 6.9
Child's Learning Problems, Testing, Special Classes

	Shelter N=14		Second Step N=13		Total N=27	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Rec'd special testing	7	50	7	54	14	52
Attends spec. classes	7	50	4	31	11	41
Learn problems/disab.	5	36	4	31	9	33

Most of the children like or love attending school (81%) with Second Step children more enthusiastic than Shelter children. Three Shelter children and 1 Second Step child do not like school.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 6.10
Child's Feelings About School

	Shelter N=14		Second Step N=13		Total N=27	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Loves it	3	21.5	5	38	8	29
Likes it	8	57	6	46	14	52
Doesn't like it	3	21.5	1	8	4	15
Other	-	-	1	8	1	4
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100

Table 6.11 shows responses on a number of questions designed to explore child's social and emotional functioning. The majority of children (59%) had been in trouble at school at least once, have problems with anger, and have difficulty making and keeping friends. Second Step children were more likely to be described as having problems on a number of these items.

Table 6.11
Child's Troubles

	Shelter N=14		Second Step N=13		Total N=27	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Ever in trouble at school	9	64	7	54	16	59
Has problems with anger	7	50	9	69	16	56
Has difficulty making/ keeping friends	8	57	7	54	15	56
Ever gets beaten up/ harassed by kids	3	21	6	46	9	33
Ever gets in physical fights/other kids	3	21	5	38	8	30
Has problems with shyness	5	36	5	38	10	37

With regard to formal activities, Shelter mothers reported that 8 (57%) belong to clubs or teams, and a smaller number 5 (38.5%) of Second Step children belonged. The total is 13 or 48% of children in the study.

Shelter mothers (57%) have noticed sex play in the child, and 61.5% of Second Step mothers have also. All but one respondent, a Second Step mother felt the play was normal developmental exploration, and most handled it by talking with the child.

When asked, "Is your child an easy child or a difficult child to parent?", 10 (77%) of Shelter mothers said easy and 7, (58%) of Second Step mothers said the same. When asked what was their child's best quality, the data shown on Table 6.12 emerged.

Table 6.12
Child's Best Quality

	Shelter N=14		Second Step N=13		Total N=27	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Loving to parent	5	36	6	46	11	41
Helpful, caring	4	29	1	8	5	19
Smart	1	7	1	8	2	7
Funny	1	7	1	8	2	7
Active	1	7	-	-	1	4
Other/No response	2	14	4	30	6	22
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100

A surprisingly high number (48%) of parents reported that their child is occasionally or frequently physically violent at home, with a much higher percent of Second Step mothers (62%) reporting this than Shelter mothers (36%). Most frequent examples were hitting siblings and the mother herself.

Table 6.13
Child Ever Physically Violent at Home?

	Shelter N=14		Second Step N=13		Total N=27	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Yes	5	36	8	62	13	48
No	9	64	4	31	13	48
No response	-	-	1	7	1	4
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100

Mothers reported handling the violence using a variety of approaches, one reported occasional spanking. The mother who does nothing tries to ignore the sibling squabbles.

Table 6.14
How Does Mother Handle the Child's Violence?

	Shelter N=5		Second Step N=8		Total N=13	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Talks to child	1	20	3	37.5	4	30
Time out	2	40	1	12.5	3	23
Sent to room	1	20	1	12.5	2	15
Takes away privileges	-	-	1	12.5	1	8
Restrains child	1	20	-	-	1	8
Does nothing	-	-	1	12.5	1	8
No response	-	-	1	12.5	1	8
Total	5	100	8	100	13	100

* total percents may equal less than 100 due to rounding error

Responses to a question about how the child currently feels about the batterer evoked a spread of responses from love to hate, with Second Step mothers more likely to report love and ambivalent feelings than the Shelter mothers.

Table 6.15
How Does Child Feel About the Batterer?

	Shelter N=14		Second Step N=13		Total N=27	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Expresses love	5	36	6	46	11	41
Ambivalent	1	7	3	23	4	15
Expresses hate	2	14	2	15	4	15
Other	6	43	1	8	7	26
No response	-	-	1	8	1	03
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100

The father was reported to be the most important male role model for over a third of Shelter and under a quarter of Second step children, and it should be noted that most (but not all) the fathers are the batterer. In a few cases, the batterer is a boyfriend subsequent to breaking up with the child's father. Uncles were the second most likely role model and other relatives and friends were mentioned as well. Under the category of other, such figures as pastors and teachers were mentioned.

Table 6.16
Child's Most Important Male Role Model

	Shelter N=14 #	(%)	Second Step N=13 #	(%)	Total N=27 #	(%)
No male role model	2	14	2	15	4	15
Father	5	36	3	23	8	30
Uncles	3	21.5	1	8	4	15
Brother	1	7	1	8	2	7
Family friend	-	-	2	15	2	7
Grandfather	-	-	1	8	1	4
Other	3	21.5	2	15	5	18
No response	-	-	1	8	1	4
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100

Most (almost two thirds) of the children do not talk about the past violence. When the children do bring it up, most mothers report that they are open to talking about it with the child.

Table 6.17
Child Ever Talks of Past Battering/Violence?

	Shelter N=14 #	(%)	Second Step N=13 #	(%)	Total N=27 #	(%)
No	10	71	7	54	17	63
Yes, rarely	3	22	4	31	7	26
Yes, frequently	1	07	1	7.5	2	7
No response	-		1	7.5	1	4
Total	14	100	13	100	27	100

As the next table shows, most (81%) of the children have been in counseling or therapy in the past, and almost a quarter (22%) are at present. Second Step children are twice as likely to be in therapy at present. Almost half of Second Step mothers feel their child is not getting needed treatment, and almost half of the mothers in both groups report that the cost of therapy is hindering their ability to get care for the child.

Table 6.18
Child's Needs for Counseling/Therapy

	Shelter N=14		Second Step N=13		Total N=27	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Ever received counsel or therapy	11	79	11	85	22	81
Cost of therapy is preventing care	6	43	6	46	12	44
Child not getting needed treatment	4	29	6	46	10	37
Currently in counsel or therapy	2	14	4	31	6	22

Chapter 5
Discussion, Summary and Recommendations

Discussion

Profile at Admission

The typical Shelter graduate in the current survey was very similar to the women we studied in 1989. As showen in Tables 1.1 through 1.14, she was a 31 year old Anglo woman admitted with 1 or 2 children. The batterer was almost 35 years old and Anglo; both were English speakers born in the United States. The woman had a high school diploma or more, and a monthly household income of about $2000. The woman was married to and living with the batterer, and had been involved with him for about 8 and a half years. She stayed at the Shelter for 33 days (a week longer than the mean length of stay for women in the 89 study).

The typical Second Step graduate was the same age and ethnicity as the Shelter graduate. Her batterer was of similar age, and the two women had similar levels of education. Second Step women were quite different from Shelter graduates on several other descriptive variables as follows: they had fewer children, almost half of their batterers were non-Anglo, and the majority of their batterers were born outside the U.S.. The Second Step women were less likely to be married to the batterer and had a shorter mean length of relationship - 5.3 years. At the time of admission most of the women were separated from the batterer and living on AFDC. The typical Second Step graduate remained in the program for 12 months.

History of Abuse

As shown in Tables 2.1 through 2.8, most of the Shelter graduates reported being emotionally/verbally abused and physically battered with hands and fists, almost a quarter reported that their children were abused by the batterer, 40% reported the batterer had an alcohol problem and 48% reported he had a drug problem. Few women reported a previous violent relationship with a man, and 28% had been married at 18 years of age or less. As shown in Tables 2.9 through 2.16, almost half the women reported violence in their family of origin, over half reported alcohol abuse, almost 12% reported drug abuse, and sexual abuse was reported by 24% in the family of origin. With regard to the batterer's family of origin, 60% reported there was violence, alcohol abuse was reported at 56%, drug abuse at 12% and sexual abuse at 20%.

The Second Step graduates differed from the Shelter women on most of the abuse variables, mostly in the direction of having more severe problems. They were much more likely to be battered with weapons or objects, they were more likely to report the batterer to abuse alcohol and drugs, and the Second Step women reported much more abuse in their family of origin - 68% reported violence in the family of origin, 56% reported alcohol abuse, 16% reported drug abuse, and 44% reported sexual abuse.

Current Situation

In the follow-up interviews as shown in Tables 3.1 through 3.26, the typical Shelter graduate was a single parent living in Orange County, in a household of 4 people including herself and 2 children. She was not in school but she was working in an office or medical job and earning around $1300 net a month. She had an additional source of support besides her earned income, and a household income of just over $2100 a month. The typical Shelter graduate rented her own 2 bedroom apartment or house, paid around $600 a month, and had moved twice (counting her move from the Shelter). She had problems getting behind in her bills and keeping a car running. She was divorced from the batterer, who lived outside the county or at an unknown location, and she never saw him in person. She had full custody of her children, who have occasional visits with the batterer, and she had occasional telephone contacts with him. Conflict is reported in these contacts with the batterer. She has not had any new relationships with men.

The typical Second Step graduate was similar to the Shelter graduate in that she lived in Orange County, was working, had a similar amount of income from work, had gotten behind on bills, lived in a rental unit, was divorced and had full custody of her children. She also reported that the batterer lived outside the county, that she had no in person contact with him and that he had infrequent visits with the children.

On other variables however, her situation was quite different. She had a smaller household size (mean 2.48 persons), she was much more likely to be in school (44%), and she was more likely to work part time instead of full time. She was less likely to be neither working nor in school. The Second Step graduate was more likely to be on AFDC and her net monthly household income was half that of the Shelter graduates ($1195), mainly because she was much less likely to have an additional source of income besides her work. She paid less in rent, was more likely to have a 1 bedroom home or to rent rooms from others and less likely to have moved again after leaving Second Step. The Second Step graduate was much more likely to report friendly and cooperative relationship with the batterer. She was also more likely to have had new relationships with men since leaving the program.

Re-victimization

A key concern was the extent to which the women and their children had been battered or experienced violence of any kind after leaving the programs. As Table 3.25 shows, only 10% of the women (12% of Shelter women and 8% of Second Step women) reported having been physically abused since leaving the program, a much lower rate than the 89 study which reported 22.2% physically abused. Ten percent of the women also reported having been sexually abused since leaving the program, compared to 6.7% in the 89 study. Verbal/emotional abuse was reported at very high rates - 72% for Shelter graduates and 52% for Second Step graduates, however it was reported to come from a variety of sources (including employers), not just the batterer. We do not have comparison data on verbal/emotional abuse from the 89 study. A total of 2 women reported having been raped since leaving the program and 1 had been the victim of a violent crime.

With regard to re-victimization of the children, Table 5.8 shows that 16% of Shelter and 12% of Second Step children had been physically abused since leaving the programs. Further 8% of the Shelter sample had been sexually abused since leaving, although none of the Second Step children had. In comparison, the 89 study showed 6% of children physically abused and 4% sexually abused since leaving the program. Verbal/emotional abuse of the children was reported at high rates for Shelter children (44%), but lower (16%) for Second Step.

The data for verbal/emotional abuse is difficult to interpret because of the wide differences in what behaviors different women might label as abusive. Further, the women's understanding of what is abusive could have been affected by learning about domestic violence in Human Options programs. The higher rates reported for Shelter women could be affected by the fact that 3 of them (12%) were still living with the batterer at follow-up. Only 1 Second Step woman (4%) was still living with the batterer.

It is also important to note that as shown in Table 5.9, child abuse reports had been filed for 24% of Shelter families and 12% of Second Step families. Child abuse reporting could include concerns about neglect or other issues but is still a significant sign of risk to the children.

The women perceive themselves as still at risk for violence from the batterer, as shown by their responses to the open ended question, "What is your greatest fear or worry right now?". Safety from the batterer was the most frequently mentioned worry by women from both programs; identified by a total of 26% of the sample.

Program Evaluation

Overall the Human Options programs were very highly rated, with differences between the two groups. The use of some open ended questions in the evaluation produced very frank and revealing details about what services were important for the women. A brief standardized 8 item scale asking general questions about satisfaction with the program produced an overall approval rating of 90% for Human Options, with scores of 93% and 88% received from the Shelter graduates and the Second Step graduates respectively (Table 4.1). This is a similar approval level to that received in the 89 study.

As shown in tables 4.2 through 4.7, the typical Shelter graduate responded to an open ended question about what she liked best about the program by noting the safety of the Shelter and the program itself. If she had any complaints, she was least happy (as were respondents in 89) with the large number of rules and was at times irritated by the other residents. An open ended question asking which rules (if any) she appreciated elicited the response that all rules were good, or that required meetings and chores were good. Of all the required meetings, she reported getting the most out of the group sessions. When presented with a list of services provided by the program and asked how helpful each was, she gave the highest rating to safety and low cost housing. Asked what she learned about parenting in the program, she reported alternative discipline methods.

The typical Second Step graduate had differences from the Shelter woman. She rated safety, counseling and the staff as the three things she liked best about the program. She gave the rules, irritation with other residents and perceived favoritism by staff as the things she liked least, and was much less likely to have no complaints about the program. As far as rules she appreciated, the fact that fighting and negative behavior by residents was prohibited, the structure of required meetings and chores, and the fact that no men were allowed in the housing area were perceived most positively. Like the Shelter graduate, she rated group sessions most highly of all required meetings and parenting training was second. Responding to the list of services which respondents were asked to rate for helpfulness, the Second Step graduates gave stronger positive scores overall and gave their highest rating to good low cost housing, donated items such as clothes and furniture and children's planned events. Answering the open ended question about what she learned about parenting the Second Step graduate identified three things - patience, better communication and boundary setting.

Aftercare Needs

The typical Shelter graduate, as shown in Tables 4.8 through 4.18, had been in contact with Human Options since leaving the program and identified the purpose of the contact as " to say hello or to stay in touch". She had been in individual psychotherapy since leaving but was not currently receiving treatment. To her knowledge the batterer was not in treatment. With respect to aftercare services from Human Options she was most interested in programs for children, followed by parenting skills, job hunting, career help and help finding housing. She was willing to volunteer to help other battered women. The best things that have happened to her since the program were becoming independent, enrolling in or finishing school, gaining self esteem and the fact that the children are well. When asked about most important goals for self and family, she reported positive development of the children including their education, and good employment for herself. She identified financial assistance, education and persistence as three things that would help her achieve her goals and identified her greatest current fears/worries as safety from the batterer, the emotional/mental health of the children, and her own emotional/mental health. Asked to rate a list of current possible problems, the Shelter graduate considered finances and education to be the most serious environmental problems and low energy level, depression and concerns about ability to choose a good partner as the most problematic psychosocial concerns at present.

The Second Step graduate was similar to the Shelter graduate in that she had been in touch with the program since leaving to say hello and had been in therapy since discharge. However she was twice as likely to be in psychotherapy at present and slightly more likely to report that the batterer had received treatment. Her interest in aftercare programs from Human Options was stronger than that expressed by the Shelter women, with programs for children cited by 84%, job hunting/career help, education programs and relaxation/meditation programs also cited by close to three quarters of the women. Like the Shelter graduate she was willing to volunteer. For the best thing that has happened since leaving the program the Second Step woman reported good housing, gaining self esteem, and employment. Her most important goals for herself and family were positive development of the children including education, her own educational success and good family relations. She believed that education, employment, financial assistance and persistence would help her attain these goals. She reported her greatest fear/worry at present as safety from the batterer and financial worries, followed by the children's mental and emotional health, employment security and her own mental/emotional health. Asked to rate a list of current possible problems, the Second Step graduate ranked as most serious environmental concerns her financial situation, education and job situation. As most serious psychosocial problems she identified relationship with her own family, her energy level, and feelings of depression. She rated her ability to choose a good partner and her children's and her own mental health as less problematic than did the Shelter graduate.

Condition of Children

For our typical Shelter family, 2 children were admitted with the mother. At follow-up the typical mother, as shown in Tables 5.1 through 5.12, had two or three children, of whom 2 were residing in the household with her. The children not living with the mother were with the father or other relatives. The children ranged in age from 1 to 21 and had a mean age of 8.7. The Shelter children most enjoyed the play yard, activities and safety of the Shelter and most disliked the many rules. The mother viewed the children as changed for the better or at worst unchanged since leaving the program.

The typical Second Step family was similar to the Shelter family except for smaller family size. The majority of Second Step women were admitted with one child, and they had a mean of 1.4 children in the household at follow-up. The age of children was the same, and the likelihood of victimization or child abuse reports since leaving the program was less (child abuse reports filed on 12% of families). The Second Step children most enjoyed having other children to play with and the play yard and activities at Second Step and they most disliked the rules and some of the other children. The mother viewed the children as changed for the better or unchanged since leaving the program.

Exploratory Study on Children

This data was collected to give us an exploratory overview of how the primary and secondary school age children of formerly battered women are doing. We recognize the limitations of collecting the mother's report, but feel it is a good first step.

Using responses which equal more than 50%, as shown in Tables 6.1 through 6.18, the typical child described in the responses to the open ended questions was an almost 9 year old male with no reported current health problems or current medical treatment. He had MediCal insurance and he had seen a doctor within the last few months. He had finished 3rd grade, performing at grade level in both reading and math and had been tested for learning problems but was not receiving special educational programs and had no identified learning disabilities. The boy was reported to like school but to have been in trouble at school at least once, to have problems with anger and difficulty making and keeping friends. He never talks about the past battering or violence and he has received counseling or therapy in the past. His mother has noticed sex play, which seemed to be normal exploration and she has handled it by talking with him. The mother views him as an easy child to parent, and describes his best qualities as loving, helpful and caring.

On many of the questions no single response dominated and further, for some material we are interested in issues identified by even a small number of cases or responses that differentiate the children of the Shelter and Second Step graduates.

Table 6.3 shows that almost a third of the Second Step children are uninsured while none of the Shelter children are. As shown in Tables 6.4 and 6.5, 15% of the sample is currently being treated for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and 14% of the children were taking psychotropic medication. Almost 40% of the Second Step children were performing below grade level in reading (Table 6.8), a third of the total sample had been diagnosed with learning problems or disabilities (Table 6.9) and 41% were attending special classes which included gifted and talented classes. While only a small percent (15%) don't like school, as shown on Table 6.11, almost 2/3 of the Shelter children have been in trouble, more than 2/3 of the Second Step children have problems with anger and the majority have trouble making and keeping friends. While the majority of Shelter children belong to organized clubs or teams, only 38.5% of Second Step children had such activities.

As shown in Table 6.13, almost half (48%) of mothers report their child is occasionally physically violent at home and Second Step children were more likely (62%) to be violent than Shelter children (36%). Talking to the child and time out are the 2 most frequently reported responses of the mothers to the child's violence. Forty percent of the children express love for the batterer, and 15% each express ambivalence or hate. Fathers are the most important role model for 30% of the children, uncles are 15%, and 15% of children have no male role model. The children of Second Step women are more likely to be in therapy at present (31%) but almost half of the Second Step women (46%) report that the child is not getting needed treatment and that the cost of care is preventing them from getting it.

Summary and Recommendations

Summary

Our service population, battered women in Orange County, is very similar in background and characteristics to the women we studied in 1989. The women in the current study are a bit more likely to be ethnic minorities, to have an international background and to be poorer. The worries, concerns and aftercare needs are similar to the previous study.

The Second Step respondents provide the most interesting new perspective since they represent a selected subgroup of the graduates of the Human Options shelter and other local shelters. The women interested in and qualified for the Second Step program were poorer and had less family support on which they could draw. They also came from families of origin with higher levels of violence, sexual abuse and substance abuse. Given these characteristics they were more at risk for both environmental and psychosocial problems. Yet at follow-up, after a year long residential program, the Second Step women are doing better than their Shelter peers on a number of indicators. Many more are in school. They earn as much from work as their peers, seem to be handling some life situations such as contacts with the batterer with more skill. They are less likely to report that they or their children have been abused. On the other hand, the poverty and destructive family background noted at the time of admission is still with them and can be seen most clearly in the difference in monthly household income. Second Step women have only half the household income of Shelter graduates even though as many of them work and they earn equal amounts of money from work. Shelter women are much more likely to have non-employment income beside AFDC, and have larger households, often including another adult who helps support the household.

Satisfaction is high with both the Shelter and Second Step programs, although Second Step graduates tend to have more intense feelings about their program - they are both more critical and more strongly appreciative of the services. Perhaps it is not surprising that feelings are stronger about a program in which one lives for a whole year, which comes to represent home and family. Perhaps the strongest evaluative comment made by Second Step women about the importance of the structure and support of the program in their lives is shown by their choice of location on leaving the program. A surprising 9 (36%) of them live in Costa Mesa, in some cases right across the street from Second Step!

Our exploratory study of 27 children provides an overview of how the children of our populations are doing, and overall they seem to be in relatively good health, to not be experiencing violence in their lives and to have reasonable educational attainment. However, there is cause for concern in the high number who express themselves through physical violence at home, have trouble making and keeping friends and (in the case of Second Step children) are below grade level in reading. These children are living in single parent homes for the most part, with mothers who are experiencing great financial and personal stress. In addition they are at risk for psychosocial problems related to their past exposure to family violence.

Recommendations

1. Battered women are the focus of our programs.

Human Options must maintain its focus on battered woman and their children if it is to continue to succeed. There is an ever increasing need in the county for social services for women and children related to poverty, mental illness and other problems. Human Options must build on its proven strengths and not drift into attempting to solve problems which are beyond the mission and scope of the agency.

The successful Shelter program must continue to provide a critical and highly regarded service for battered women, enabling them to remove themselves and their children from danger and to make plans for changes in their lives which will free them from violence.

2. Long term investment pays off.

The three and a half year old Second Step program makes a big investment in the future of young women and their children by providing a residence and services for a year. While nothing is proven, the data from this study suggest that the investment does pay off. Second Step women seem to be more actively working to improve their lives than the Shelter women, probably because of the skills, knowledge and support that they gained through this program. While adult women cannot be "re-parented" in one year it does appear that their lifestyle and aspirations can be restructured in a positive direction.

The program should continue to refine its practices, particularly with regard to admissions criteria. The women who will probably gain the most from the program are:

1. the physically abused who present a typical domestic violence history (as opposed to more complex multi-problem cases)

2. women who are strongly committed to making changes in their lives and highly motivated to utilize the supportive services (as well as to benefit from the low cost housing).

It appears that the structure, rules and high expectations for behavior, while at times irritating to the residents, were also appreciated. While attempting to minimize it, the Second Step program staff should probably expect to continue to see a certain amount of criticism and acting out by residents, as part of the growth and change process for the young women.

2. A group for every graduate.

All of the women studied, both from the Shelter and Second Step could benefit from a number of aftercare services and most are interested in participating in aftercare programs. We know women and children continue to be at risk after leaving the programs and we are in a position to capitalize on the relationship already established with our graduates to provide ongoing support and services.

Our data shows that group meetings were the most valued while residing in the programs, thus we might consider providing an ongoing open support group for every graduate. We might run groups one or two nights a week, plus a week day or Saturday session and make all groups open to any graduate. Not all graduates would attend but the availability of continuity and support would provide powerful help for many.

Case management and information and referral services linking women to child care, low cost housing, other resources should also be expanded. A social work training unit or other human services training program should be considered if there is a need to extend the available work force.

3. The next wave of aftercare: preventive services for children.

Our exploratory data shows that the children of our graduates show many signs of risk for future violence, school, social and relationship problems. Almost half of the children are occasionally physically violent at home and more than half have been in trouble at school, have problems with anger and have difficulty making and keeping friends. Fifteen percent of the children have been diagnosed with ADHD and there are signs of academic problems especially in the Second Step children. Almost half of the Second Step mothers in the Children's Exploratory Study reported that their child was not getting needed treatment and that the cost of counseling/psychotherapy was preventing them from getting it.

The next wave of outreach for aftercare should be to the children with the aim of preventing the development of the emotional, social and behavioral problems which can compromise the children's future. In addition, preventive services to these children may help to break the intergenerational transmission of abusive approaches to relationships in these families. Services are needed by all the children of graduates, not just by those with identified problems, keeping in mind that the next generation of victims as well as abusers must be prevented.

The best approach is probably to develop collaborative projects with the school system, children's services, health care and other structures to greatly expand preventive, developmental and supportive services for the children of graduates.

4. Supportive services are needed for battered women residing in the community.

This study collected data only from women who had resided in the Shelter or Second Step programs. We know that they represent a small fraction of the total number of battered women in Orange County who are looking for ways to end the violence in their lives. Since Human Options cannot possibly provide enough shelter or residential space for all the women in need, a program for battered women residing in the community (outshelter services) would add great strength to our array of services to this population. The planned Walk-in Center will begin this effort, providing information and referral services and case management to women in the community.

There may be benefits to combining some aspects of aftercare and outshelter services. Further there may be ways to provide the intensity of a residential experience on a short term basis to community based families. For example, a "Live in workshop" concept could be piloted in a temporarily vacant unit of the Second Step program. This might involve one week stays by mothers and children who could be provided with intensive, structured parenting education and participate in groups with the regular residents.

Recommendations for Research

1. Our follow-up data highlight the continuing need for services and support for battered women, even several years after they have left the batterer. We need research to understand better the recovery process for formerly battered women in order to plan the most effective aftercare services. How long does it take for the battered woman reach stability in her life, to learn new relationship skills and to reach closure on her feelings about the battering? What are the typical patterns of experiences, crises, relationships and feelings for these women?

2. Our exploratory data on children identifies many signs for future risk for the children of graduates. Longitudinal research is needed on the children of formerly battered women to learn what happens to them as they mature. We need objective data on the child's behavior and school performance to confirm the subjective reports given by the mothers in our exploratory study. With regard to adolescents and young adults we need to understand more about their family, social and intimate relationships, experiences of violence (including sexual assault) both as victim and victimizer, and substance use/abuse including alcohol. The child's subjective perspectives on his/her life, relationships, school/work experiences, health, mental health and many other factors are important to look at as well.

Appendix #1 Instruments

SAMPLE # ________ ID # ____________________

SAMPLE 2 (1989-1995) QUESTIONNAIRE

PART 2.1.1 - BACKGROUND (TO BE FILLED OUT FROM HUMAN OPTIONS INTAKE)

1. CITY OF RESIDENCE ____

2. COUNTY OF RESIDENCE:

____ ORANGE
____ LOS ANGELES
____ OTHER CALIFORNIA COUNTY, SPECIFY ______________________________
____ OTHER STATE, SPECIFY ______________________________________
____ OTHER, SPECIFY ____
____ NO INFORMATION

3. ADMISSION DATA: ______ NUMBER OF DAYS STAY

4. ADMITTED DIRECTLY FROM ANOTHER SHELTER?

____ NO
____ YES, ANOTHER BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER, SPECIFY ____________
____ YES, ANOTHER TYPE OF SHELTER, SPECIFY ___________________
____ NO INFORMATION

5. DISCHARGED DIRECTLY TO ANOTHER SHELTER?

____ NO
____ YES, ANOTHER BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER, SPECIFY ____________
____ YES, ANOTHER TYPE OF SHELTER, SPECIFY ______________________
____ NO INFORMATION

6. BIRTH INFORMATION

WOMAN	PARTNER	
________	________	AGE ON ENTRY

7. NET FAMILY INCOME PER MONTH ____________

8. ETHNICITY

WOMAN	PARTNER	
____	____	WHITE
____	____	BLACK
____	____	HISPANIC
____	____	ASIAN
____	____	NATIVE AM.
____	____	OTHER, SPECIFY ________________________
____	____	NO INFORMATION

9. PRIMARY LANGUAGE

WOMAN	PARTNER		WOMAN	PARTNER	
____	____	ENGLISH	____	____	SPANISH
____	____	OTHER, SPECIFY	____	____	NO INFORMATION

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

10. BORN IN THE U.S.?

WOMAN PARTNER
____ ____ YES
____ ____ NO, WHAT COUNTRY, ____, ____

11. WOMAN'S CURRENT MARITAL STATUS
____ SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED
____ MARRIED
____ SEPARATED
____ DIVORCED
____ WIDOWED
____ OTHER, EXPLAIN ____
____ NO INFORMATION

12. WOMAN'S RELATIONSHIP TO BATTERER
____ NOT MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER
____ MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER
____ NOT MARRIED, SEPARATED
____ MARRIED, SEPARATED
____ DIVORCED
____ OTHER, SPECIFY ____
____ NO INFORMATION

13. ACCOMPANIED BY CHILDREN?
____ NO
____ YES, HOW MANY ____
____ SOME, HOW MANY NOT WITH YOU ____

14. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING FOR ALL MINOR (UNDER 18) CHILDREN.

	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
NAME	____	____	____	____	____
AGE	____	____	____	____	____
SEX(1=F,2=M)	____	____	____	____	____
LOCATION: (1) Mother's home (2) Father's home (3) Relatives (4) Foster Care (5) Other (6) No info	____	____	____	____	____
SCHOOL (1) Kindergarten (2) Grades 1-6 (3) Grades 7-12 (4) Not in school (5) other (6) No information	____	____	____	____	____

IF YOU CHECKED OTHER FOR ANY OF YOUR CHILDREN PLEASE EXPLAIN WHERE THEY ARE:

____

15. SOURCE OF REFERRAL
_____ FRIEND, RELATIVE
_____ SELF
_____ HOTLINE, SPECIFY________________________
_____ POLICE
_____ OTHER BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER, SPECIFY________________________
_____ HOSPITAL
_____ PSYCHOTHERAPIST
_____ O.C. SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY
_____ O.C. HEALTH CARE AGENCY
_____ O.C. PROBATION
_____ OTHER: SPECIFY________________________
_____ NO INFORMATION

16. ANY FAMILY MEMBER CURRENTLY SEEING THERAPIST?
__________ NO
__________ YES,____________________
__________ NO INFORMATION

SAMPLE #________ ID #____________________

SAMPLE 2 (1989-95) QUESTIONNAIRE

PART 2.1.2-BACKGROUND (TO BE FILLED OUT FROM HUMAN OPTIONS CASE HISTORY).

1. PAST VIOLENCE IN HOME OF WOMAN

DESCRIPTION:____

____

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY
____ WITH HANDS AND FISTS
____ WITH WEAPON(S) OR OBJECT(S), SPECIFY________________________
____ VERBAL OR EMOTIONAL ABUSE
____ OTHER, EXPLAIN____
____ NO INFORMATION

FREQUENCY OF PHYSICAL ABUSE?		FREQUENCY OF VERBAL ABUSE?	
______	MORE THAN ONCE A DAY	______	MORE THAN ONCE A DAY
______	DAILY	______	DAILY
______	WEEKLY	______	WEEKLY
______	MONTHLY	______	MONTHLY
______	EVERY 6 MONTHS	______	EVERY 6 MONTHS
______	YEARLY	______	YEARLY
______	EVERY 2 YEARS	______	EVERY 2 YEARS
______	ONCE ONLY	______	ONCE ONLY
______	OTHER, EXPLAIN	______	OTHER, EXPLAIN
______	NO INFORMATION	______	NO INFORMATION

2. DOES EITHER PARTNER OR WOMAN EVER HURT (ABUSE) CHILDREN?

PHYSICALLY		SEXUALLY	
____ ____	NO	____ ____	NO
____ ____	YES, PARTNER ONLY	____ ____	YES, PARTNER ONLY
____ ____	YES, WOMAN ONLY	____ ____	YES, WOMAN ONLY
____ ____	YES, BOTH	____ ____	YES, BOTH
____ ____	OTHER,	____ ____	OTHER,
EXPLAIN:________________________		EXPLAIN:__________________	
____ ____	NO INFORMATION	____ ____	NO INFORMATION

3. USE OF DRUGS/ALCOHOL?

ALCOHOL ABUSE?

WOMAN	BATTERER	
____	____	NO, DRINKS NO ALCOHOL
____	____	YES, DRINKS BUT NOT TO EXCESS
____	____	YES, ABUSES ALCOHOL-QUANTITY, FREQUENCY,
TYPE:__________________________________		
____	____	OTHER, EXPLAIN______________________________
____	____	NO INFORMATION

DRUG ABUSE?

WOMAN BATTERER
____ ____ NO, TAKES NO DRUGS
____ ____ YES, DESCRIBE QUANTITY, FREQUENCY, AND
TYPE:____________________
____ ____ OTHER, EXPLAIN
____ ____ NO INFORMATION

4. LENGTH OF WOMAN'S RELATIONSHIP TO BATTERER?
____ YEARS ____ MONTHS
____ OTHER, EXPLAIN____________
____ NO INFORMATION

PREVIOUS RELATIONSHIPS?
____ NO PREVIOUS
____ YES, NOT VIOLENT
____ YES, ALL VIOLENT (NUMBER)____________
____ YES, SOME VIOLENT(NUMBER) ____________
____ OTHER, EXPLAIN____________
____ NO INFORMATION

5. WOMAN'S AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE?
____ YEARS OF AGE
____ NEVER MARRIED
____ OTHER, EXPLAIN____________
____ NO INFORMATION

6. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND? CHECK HIGHEST THAT APPLIES.
____ NO FORMAL EDUCATION
____ 8TH GRADE OR LESS
____ SOME HIGH SCHOOL
____ HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE
____ TECHNICAL TRAINING
____ SOME COLLEGE
____ COLLEGE GRADUATE
____ SOME GRADUATE STUDIES
____ MASTERS OR DOCTORAL DEGREE
____ OTHER, EXPLAIN____________
____ NO INFORMATION

7. VIOLENCE IN HOME OF BATTERER'S OR WOMAN'S PARENTS?
WOMAN BATTERER
____ ____ NO
____ ____ YES, FATHER
____ ____ YES, MOTHER
____ ____ YES, BOTH PARENTS
____ ____ YES, OTHER, SPECIFY____________
____ ____ NO INFORMATION

8. ABUSE OF DRUGS/ALCOHOL IN HOME OF MAN'S OR WOMAN'S PARENTS?

ALCOHOL ABUSE?

WOMAN MAN
____ ____ NO
____ ____ YES, FATHER
____ ____ YES, MOTHER
____ ____ YES, BOTH PARENTS
____ ____ YES, OTHER, SPECIFY____________
____ ____ NO INFORMATION

DRUG ABUSE?

WOMAN MAN
____ ____ NO
____ ____ YES, FATHER
____ ____ YES, MOTHER
____ ____ YES, BOTH PARENTS
____ ____ YES, OTHER, SPECIFY__________________________
____ ____ NO INFORMATION

9. SEXUAL ABUSE/MOLESTATION IN HOME OF MAN'S OR WOMAN'S PARENTS?

WOMAN MAN
____ ____ NO
____ ____ YES, FATHER
____ ____ YES, MOTHER
____ ____ YES, BOTH PARENTS
____ ____ YES, STEPFATHER
____ ____ YES, STEPMOTHER
____ ____ YES, OTHER, SPECIFY_________________
____ ____ NO INFORMATION

10. HAS WOMAN LEFT RELATIONSHIP PREVIOUSLY?
____ YES, (HOW MANY TIMES)___________
____ NO, WHY NOT?____________________________________
____
____ NO INFORMATION

11. WOMAN'S PREVIOUS CALLS FOR HELP? (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)
____ POLICE
____ CLERGY
____ THERAPIST
____ DOCTOR
____ HOSPITAL
____ FRIEND
____ RELATIVE
____ SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY
____ HOTLINE OR BATTERED WOMAN'S SHELTER
____ OTHER, SPECIFY______________________
____ NO INFORMATION

12. PREVIOUS CONTACTS WITH INSTITUTIONS (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)

A. HOSPITALIZED AS A RESULT OF DOM.VIOLENCE?

WOMAN	**CHILDREN**	**BATTERER**	
_____	_____	_____	NO
_____	_____	_____	YES
_____	_____	_____	NO INFORMATION

B. BATTERED WOMAN'S SHELTER?

WOMAN	**CHILDREN**	**BATTERER**	
_____	_____	_____	NO
_____	_____	_____	YES
_____	_____	_____	NO INFORMATION

C. OTHER TYPE OF EMERGENCY SHELTER?

WOMAN	**CHILDREN**	**BATTERER**	
_____	_____	_____	NO
_____	_____	_____	YES
_____	_____	_____	NO INFORMATION

D. ARRESTED? IF YES, REASON________________________________

WOMAN	**CHILDREN**	**BATTERER**	
_____	_____	_____	NO
_____	_____	_____	YES
_____	_____	_____	NO INFORMATION

E. JAIL/PRISON? IF YES, REASON____________________________

WOMAN	**CHILDREN**	**BATTERER**	
_____	_____	_____	NO
_____	_____	_____	YES
_____	_____	_____	NO INFORMATION

F. ADMITTED TO MENTAL INSTITUTION?

WOMAN	**CHILDREN**	**BATTERER**	
_____	_____	_____	NO
_____	_____	_____	YES
_____	_____	_____	NO INFORMATION

SAMPLE #________ ID #____________________

SAMPLE 2 (1989-95) QUESTIONNAIRE

PART 2.2.1 - FOLLOW UP CURRENT SITUATION (INTERVIEW WITH CLIENT)

1. CITY OF RESIDENCE____

2. COUNTY OF RESIDENCE:
____ ORANGE
____ LOS ANGELES
____ OTHER CALIFORNIA COUNTY, SPECIFY________________________
____ OTHER STATE, SPECIFY________________________________
____ OTHER, SPECIFY______________________________________
____ NO INFORMATION

3. COUNTING YOURSELF, HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE PRESENTLY LIVING WITH YOU?________

4. PLEASE GIVE US THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT ALL YOUR CHILDREN:

	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
NAME	______	______	______	______	______
AGE	______	______	______	______	______
SEX (1=F, 2=M)	______	______	______	______	______
LOCATION: (1) Mother's home (2) Father's home (3) Relatives (4) Foster Care (5) Other (6) No info	______	______	______	______	______
SCHOOL (1) Kindergarten (2) Grades 1-6 (3) Grades 7-12 (4) Not in school (5) other (6) No information	______	______	______	______	______

5. IF YOU CHECKED OTHER FOR ANY OF YOUR CHILDREN PLEASE EXPLAIN WHERE THEY ARE:
____
____

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

6. OTHERS LIVING IN THE HOME:

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	PERSON 3	PERSON 4
NAME				
SEX (1=F,2=M)				
AGE				
RELATIONSHIP TO WOMAN: (1) = Parent (2) = Sibling (3) = Other relative (4) = Unrelated (5) = No information				

7. ARE YOU IN SCHOOL OR A TRAINING PROGRAM?
_____ NO
_____ YES, FULL TIME, WHAT SCHOOL/AGENCY _____
_____ YES, PART TIME, WHAT SCHOOL/AGENCY _____

8. IF YOU ARE IN SCHOOL, WHAT DEGREE OR SKILL ARE YOU STUDYING FOR?
_____

9. DO YOU WORK NOW?
_____ NO
_____ YES, FULL TIME
_____ YES, PART TIME
_____ OTHER, SPECIFY _____
_____ NO INFORMATION

10. WHAT KIND OF WORK?
_____

11. WHAT IS YOUR NET INCOME FROM THIS WORK PER MONTH?
_____

12. DO YOU HAVE OTHER INCOME?
_____ NO
_____ YES
_____ NO INFORMATION

IF YES, LIST:

SOURCE	AMOUNT PER MONTH

12a. IF YOU ARE IN SCHOOL/TRAINING ARE YOU PART OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS?
_____ JTPA
_____ ROP
_____ SCHOOL OR PROGRAM GRANTS/SCHOLARSHIPS
_____ LOANS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

12b. DO YOU RECEIVE ANY CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE?

________NO
________YES, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING?
    ______ CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY
    ______ DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
    ______ GAIN
    ______ HEAD START
    ______ SCHOOL/TRAINING HAS DAY CARE PROVIDED
    ______ OTHER, EXPLAIN________________________________

13. DOES ANYONE ELSE IN THE HOME HAVE INCOME?

____ NO
____ YES
____ NO INFORMATION

IF YES, PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

SOURCE	AMOUNT PER MONTH
____________________	______________
____________________	______________
____________________	______________

14. INTERVIEWER PLEASE CALCULATE TOTAL NET MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME:

________ QUESTION 11
________ QUESTION 12
________ QUESTION 13
________ **TOTAL NET MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

15. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BEST DESCRIBES YOUR LIVING SITUATION?

______ RENTING MY OWN PLACE
______ RENTING ROOMS IN SOMEONE ELSES HOME
______ I OWN MY HOME
______ JOINT OWNERSHIP WITH SPOUSE
______ OTHER,
SPECIFY____
______ NO INFORMATION

16. HOW MUCH DO YOU PAY FOR RENT PER MONTH NOW?_________

17. HOW MANY BEDROOMS DOES YOUR HOME HAVE? _________

18. HOW MANY BEDROOMS DO YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN USE:_________

19. HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU MOVED SINCE YOU LEFT THE SHELTER?_____

20. DO YOU GET ANY HELP WITH YOUR HOUSING COSTS NOW, SUCH AS SECTION 8, VOUCHERS OR SUBSIDIZED HOUSING?

_____ NO
_____ YES, IF YES WHICH PROGRAM?
____

21. HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING THINGS HAPPENED TO YOU SINCE YOU LEFT THE SHELTER?

NO	YES	IF YES, EXPLAIN
____	____	BEEN EVICTED________________________
____	____	RAN OUT OF FOOD________________________
____	____	HAD TO FILE FOR BANKRUPTCY________________________
____	____	HAD UTILITIES TURNED OFF________________________
____	____	HAD NO CAR________________________
____	____	GOTTEN BEHIND IN BILLS________________________

22. WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT MARITAL STATUS?
____ SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED
____ MARRIED
____ SEPARATED
____ DIVORCED
____ WIDOWED
____ OTHER, SPECIFY________________________
____ NO INFORMATION

23. WHAT IS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE BATTERER NOW?
____ COUPLE, LIVING TOGETHER
____ MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER
____ COUPLE, SEPARATED
____ MARRIED, SEPARATED
____ DIVORCED
____ OTHER, SPECIFY________________________

24. WHERE DOES THE BATTERER LIVE NOW?________________________

25. HOW OFTEN DO YOU SEE HIM?
______ NOT AT ALL
______ LIVE WITH HIM
______ DAILY
______ WEEKLY
______ MONTHLY
______ EVERY 6 MONTHS
______ ONCE A YEAR OR MORE
______ OTHER, SPECIFY
______ NO INFORMATION

26. HOW OFTEN DO YOU TALK ON THE PHONE?
______ NOT AT ALL
______ LIVE WITH HIM
______ DAILY
______ WEEKLY
______ MONTHLY
______ EVERY 6 MONTHS
______ ONCE A YEAR OR MORE
______ OTHER, SPECIFY
______ NO INFORMATION

27. WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR CONTACTS?

____

____

28. WHAT ARE YOUR CUSTODY AND CHILD VISITATION ARRANGEMENTS?

____

____

29. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS WOULD BEST DESCRIBE YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR PARTNER OVER CUSTODY OR CHILD VISITATION?

_______FRIENDLY
_______MOSTLY COOPERATIVE
_______HAVE CONFLICTS,
DESCRIBE____
_______OTHER, DESCRIBE____

30. SINCE YOU LEFT THE SHELTER HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING THINGS HAPPENED TO YOU? IF YES, DESCRIBE THE DETAILS OF WHAT HAPPENED, AND THE NUMBER OF TIMES:

VERBALLY OR EMOTIONALLY ABUSED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES______________
DESCRIBE____

PHYSICALLY ABUSED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES______________
DESCRIBE____

SEXUALLY ABUSED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES______________
DESCRIBE____

RAPED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES______________
DESCRIBE____

VICTIM OF A VIOLENT CRIME:
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES______________
DESCRIBE____

VICTIMIZED ANOTHER WAY (EXPLAIN):

____

____

31. SINCE YOU LEFT THE SHELTER HAVE ANY OF THESE THINGS HAPPENED TO ANY OF YOUR CHILDREN? IF YES, TELL ME THE NAME OF THE CHILD, WHO ABUSED BY, AND ANY DETAILS OF WHAT HAPPENED?

CHILD(REN)__________________________________

VERBALLY OR EMOTIONALLY ABUSED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES______________
DESCRIBE____

CHILD(REN) ________________________
PHYSICALLY ABUSED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES __________
DESCRIBE ______________________________________

CHILD(REN) ________________________
SEXUALLY ABUSED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES __________
DESCRIBE ______________________________________

CHILD(REN) ________________________
RAPED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES __________
DESCRIBE ______________________________________

CHILD(REN) ________________________
VICTIM OF A VIOLENT CRIME:
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES __________
DESCRIBE ______________________________________

CHILD(REN) ________________________
VICTIMIZED ANOTHER WAY (EXPLAIN):
____
____

32. HAVE YOU STAYED IN A BATTERED WOMAN'S SHELTER OR ANOTHER KIND OF SHELTER SINCE YOUR STAY AT HUMAN OPTIONS?
______ NO
______ YES, ONCE, EXPLAIN ____________________
______ YES, TWICE OR MORE, EXPLAIN ____________

33. HAVE YOU HAD ANY NEW INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS SINCE YOU LEFT THE SHELTER?
______ NO
______ YES, ONE
______ YES, MORE THAN ONE
______ OTHER, PLEASE EXPLAIN
______ NO INFORMATION

34. IF YOU HAVE NOT HAD ANY NEW RELATIONSHIPS SINCE YOU LEFT THE SHELTER PLEASE TELL US WHY.
____
____
____

35. IF YES, PLEASE TELL US ABOUT THESE NEW RELATIONSHIPS AND COMPARE THEM TO YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE BATTERER.
____
____
____
____

36. DO YOU THINK YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE BATTERER WILL AFFECT YOUR FUTURE RELATIONSHIPS?

__________ NO

__________ YES, EXPLAIN

____

____

37. DO YOU THINK YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE BATTERER HAS AFFECTED YOUR CHILD(REN)?

__________ NO

__________ YES, EXPLAIN

____

____

____

SAMPLE #________ID #____________________

SAMPLE 2 (1989-95) QUESTIONNAIRE

PART 2.2.2 - FOLLOW UP - EVALUATION OF HUMAN OPTIONS AND AFTERCARE NEEDS (INTERVIEW WITH CLIENT)

**NOTE: HAVE CLIENT COMPLETE SELF ADMINISTERED AGENCY EVALUATION BEFORE YOU ASK THESE QUESTIONS*

Please help us improve our program by answering some questions. There are no right or wrong answers. We are interested in your honest opinion whether it is positive or negative.

1. WHAT DID YOU LIKE BEST ABOUT THE SHELTER?

1a. WAS THERE ANY PERSON WHO WAS ESPECIALLY HELPFUL?

2. WHAT DID YOU LIKE LEAST ABOUT THE SHELTER?

3. IF YOU HAD CHILD(REN) WITH YOU AT THE SHELTER, WHAT DID THEY LIKE BEST?

4. WHAT DID THE CHILD(REN) LIKE LEAST ABOUT THE SHELTER?

5. WERE THERE SOME RULES WHICH WERE NOT NEEDED? EXPLAIN:

6. WERE THERE SOME RULES THAT YOU WERE GLAD WERE THERE?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

7. WHICH REQUIRED MEETINGS DID YOU GET THE MOST OUT OF AND WHY?

____

____

8. WHICH REQUIRED MEETINGS DID YOU GET THE LEAST OUT OF AND WHY?

____

____

9. WHAT DID YOU LEARN AT SECOND STEP ABOUT PARENTING? HAVE YOU SEEN ANY CHANGES IN YOUR CHILD SINCE THE SHELTER?

____

____

____

10. THE FOLLOWING LIST SHOWS DIFFERENT SECOND STEP SERVICES. PLEASE TELL ME A NUMBER FROM 1 TO 5 FOR EACH, SHOWING HOW HELPFUL OR UNHELPFUL THE SERVICES WERE.

1 = VERY HELPFUL
2 = SOMEWHAT HELPFUL
3 = NEITHER HELPFUL NOR UNHELPFUL
4 = SOMEWHAT UNHELPFUL
5 = VERY UNHELPFUL

1	2	3	4	5	SAFE HIDING PLACE.
1	2	3	4	5	GOOD HOUSING
1	2	3	4	5	LOW COST HOUSING
1	2	3	4	5	PEOPLE TO SHARE CHILD CARE
1	2	3	4	5	CONTACT WITH OTHER WOMEN WHO HAVE THE SAME PROBLEMS
1	2	3	4	5	INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING
1	2	3	4	5	CASE MANAGEMENT
1	2	3	4	5	SUPPORT GROUPS
1	2	3	4	5	RESIDENTS COUNCIL
1	2	3	4	5	PARENTING CLASSES
1	2	3	4	5	CHILDREN'S PROGRAM DURING GROUPS
1	2	3	4	5	CHILDREN'S COUNSELING
1	2	3	4	5	DONATED ITEMS SUCH AS CLOTHING AND FURNITURE
1	2	3	4	5	CHILDREN'S PLANNED EVENTS

11. ARE THERE OTHER SERVICES WE HAVE MISSED THAT WERE HELPFUL? PLEASE EXPLAIN: ____

____

12. SINCE YOU LEFT HAVE YOU HAD CONTACT WITH THE SHELTER?

__________ NO
__________ YES
IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN THE REASON FOR THE CONTACT(S) AND HOW MANY THERE WERE:
____

13. SINCE YOU LEFT THE SHELTER HAVE YOU AND/OR THE BATTERER RECEIVED ANY PSYCHOTHERAPY?

WOMAN	BATTERER	
________	__________	NO
________	__________	YES, INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING
________	__________	YES, FAMILY COUNSELING
________	__________	YES, GROUP COUNSELING
________	__________	YES, OTHER, PLEASE

EXPLAIN____________________________________

14. ARE YOU PRESENTLY RECEIVING PSYCHOTHERAPY OR COUNSELING?

____________ NO
____________ YES
____________ NO INFORMATION

15. SINCE YOU LEFT THE THE SHELTER HAVE ANY CHILD ABUSE REPORTS (JUSTIFIED OR NOT) BEEN FILED ON ANY OF YOUR CHILDREN?

___________ NO
___________ YES
IF YES, PLEASE
EXPLAIN____
____

16. WHAT IS THE BEST THING THAT HAS HAPPENED IN YOUR LIFE SINCE YOU LEFT THE SHELTER?

____
____
____

17. WHAT ARE YOUR THREE MOST IMPORTANT GOALS OR WISHES FOR YOURSELF NOW?

(1)____

(2)____

(3)____

18. WHAT WOULD HELP YOU ACHIEVE THEM?

____
____
____

19. WHAT ARE YOUR THREE MOST IMPORTANT GOALS OR WISHES FOR YOUR FAMILY NOW?

(1) ______________________________

(2) ______________________________

(3) ______________________________

20. WHAT WOULD HELP YOU ACHIEVE THEM?

____

____

21. WHAT IS YOUR GREATEST FEAR OR WORRY RIGHT NOW?

____

____

22. WHAT IS YOUR LEVL OF SATISFACTION IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS?

1 = VERY SATISFIED
2 = SATISFIED
3 = NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED
4 = DISSATISFIED
5 = VERY DISSATISFIED

______YOUR OWN SAFETY
______YOUR CHILDREN'S SAFETY
______YOUR HEALTH
______YOUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH
______GETTING HEALTH CARE
______YOUR CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS
______TRANSPORTATION
______YOUR HOUSE OR APARTMENT
______YOUR FINANCIAL SITUATION
______YOUR JOB SITUATION
______YOUR EDUCATION
______YOUR CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONS
______YOUR MENTAL/EMOTIONAL HEALTH
______YOUR ENERGY LEVEL
______YOUR FEELINGS OF DEPRESSION, SADNESS
______YOUR CHILDREN'S MENTAL/EMOTIONAL HEALTH
______YOUR ABILITY TO BE A GOOD PARENT
______YOUR ABILITY TO CONTROL YOUR CHILDREN
______YOUR ABILITY TO CONTROL YOUR TEMPER
______YOUR USE OF DRUGS
______YOUR DRINKING
______YOUR SUICIDAL FEELINGS
______YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR CURRENT PARTNER
______YOUR ABILITY TO CHOOSE A GOOD PARTNER
______YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR FAMILY

23. HAVE YOU USED THESE SERVICES AT THE SHELTER SINCE YOU HAVE LEFT?

INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING?

_______ NO

_______ YES, HOW OFTEN_____________

INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING FOR MY CHILDREN?

_______ NO

_______ YES, HOW OFTEN_____________

WOMEN'S GROUP?

_______ NO

_______ YES, HOW OFTEN_____________

24. WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES? TELL ME THE NUMBER WHICH REPRESENTS MOST CLOSELY YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT EACH SERVICE:

1 = DEFINITELY INTERESTED
2 = PROBABLY INTERESTED
3 = NOT SURE
4 = PROBABLY NOT INTERESTED
5 = DEFINITELY NOT INTERESTED

1	2	3	4	5	EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
1	2	3	4	5	JOB HUNTING/CAREER SERVICES
1	2	3	4	5	DOING GROUP RELAXATION/MED. TECHNIQUES
1	2	3	4	5	HELP FINDING LOW COST HOUSING
1	2	3	4	5	PARENTING SKILLS
1	2	3	4	5	CHILD CARE
1	2	3	4	5	PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN

ARE THERE OTHER SERVICES WE HAVE MISSED? PLEASE LIST BELOW:

____

____

24. WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO VOLUNTEER TIME TO HELP OTHER WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN BATTERED?

__________ YES

__________ NO

__________ NO INFORMATION

25. IF YOU ANSWERED YES, WHAT KIND OF VOLUNTEER WORK WOULD INTEREST YOU?

____

Thank you very much for helping us with our follow up research project. Your answers will help us to make our programs more effective and helpful. Do you have any questions for us about this study? Let us know if there is anything else we should know about our programs or about your experiences. _____NO YES____ (answer on back).

SAMPLE #________ ID #____________________

SAMPLE 3 (SECOND STEP GRADUATE 1994-96) QUESTIONNAIRE

PART 3.1.1 - BACKGROUND (TO BE FILLED OUR FROM 2ND STEP INTAKE SHEET)

1. CITY OF RESIDENCE____

2. COUNTY OF RESIDENCE:
____ ORANGE
____ LOS ANGELES
____ OTHER CALIFORNIA COUNTY, SPECIFY______________________________
____ OTHER STATE, SPECIFY____
____ OTHER, SPECIFY____
____ NO INFORMATION

3. ADMISSION DATA:______ NUMBER OF DAYS STAY

4. ADMITTED DIRECTLY FROM ANOTHER SHELTER?
____ NO
____ YES, ANOTHER BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER, SPECIFY___________
____ YES, ANOTHER TYPE OF SHELTER, SPECIFY___________________
____ NO INFORMATION

5. DISCHARGED DIRECTLY TO ANOTHER SHELTER?
____ NO
____ YES, ANOTHER BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER, SPECIFY_____________
____ YES, ANOTHER TYPE OF SHELTER, SPECIFY______________________
____ NO INFORMATION

6. BIRTH INFORMATION
WOMAN PARTNER
________ ________ AGE ON ENTRY

7. NET FAMILY INCOME PER MONTH___________

8. ETHNICITY

WOMAN	PARTNER	
____	____	WHITE
____	____	BLACK
____	____	HISPANIC
____	____	ASIAN
____	____	NATIVE AM.
____	____	OTHER, SPECIFY________________________
____	____	NO INFORMATION

9. PRIMARY LANGUAGE

WOMAN	PARTNER		WOMAN	PARTNER	
____	____	ENGLISH	____	____	SPANISH
____	____	OTHER, SPECIFY	____	____	NO INFORMATION

10. BORN IN THE U.S.?

WOMAN	PARTNER	
____	____	YES
____	____	NO, WHAT COUNTRY, __________, __________

11. WOMAN'S CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

____ SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED
____ MARRIED
____ SEPARATED
____ DIVORCED
____ WIDOWED
____ OTHER, EXPLAIN ____________________
____ NO INFORMATION

12. WOMAN'S RELATIONSHIP TO BATTERER

____ NOT MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER
____ MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER
____ NOT MARRIED, SEPARATED
____ MARRIED, SEPARATED
____ DIVORCED
____ OTHER, SPECIFY ____________________
____ NO INFORMATION

13. ACCOMPANIED BY CHILDREN?

____ NO
____ YES, HOW MANY ______________________________
____ SOME, HOW MANY NOT WITH YOU ____________________

14. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING FOR ALL MINOR (UNDER 18) CHILDREN.

	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
NAME	____	____	____	____	____
AGE	____	____	____	____	____
SEX (1=F, 2=M)	____	____	____	____	____
LOCATION: (1) Mother's home (2) Father's home (3) Relatives (4) Foster Care (5) Other (6) No info	____	____	____	____	____
SCHOOL (1) Kindergarten (2) Grades 1-6 (3) Grades 7-12 (4) Not in school (5) other (6) No information	____	____	____	____	____

IF YOU CHECKED OTHER FOR ANY OF YOUR CHILDREN PLEASE EXPLAIN WHERE THEY ARE:

____

15. SOURCE OF REFERRAL

____ FRIEND, RELATIVE
____ SELF
____ HOTLINE, SPECIFY____________________
____ POLICE
____ OTHER BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER, SPECIFY____________________
____ HOSPITAL
____ PSYCHOTHERAPIST
____ C.C. SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY
____ O.C. HEALTH CARE AGENCY
____ O.C. PROBATION
____ OTHER: SPECIFY____________________
____ NO INFORMATION

16. ANY FAMILY MEMBER CURRENTLY SEEING THERAPIST?

__________ NO
__________ YES, ____________________
__________ NO INFORMATION

SAMPLE #________ ID #____________________

SECOND STEP QUESTIONNAIRE

PART 3.1.2-BACKGROUND (TO BE FILLED OUT FROM 2ND STEP CASE HISTORY).

1. PAST VIOLENCE IN HOME OF WOMAN

DESCRIPTION:____

____

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

____ WITH HANDS AND FISTS

____ WITH WEAPON(S) OR OBJECT(S), SPECIFY______________________

____ VERBAL OR EMOTIONAL ABUSE

____ OTHER, EXPLAIN____

____ NO INFORMATION

FREQUENCY OF PHYSICAL ABUSE?		FREQUENCY OF VERBAL ABUSE?	
______	MORE THAN ONCE A DAY	______	MORE THAN ONCE A DAY
______	DAILY	______	DAILY
______	WEEKLY	______	WEEKLY
______	MONTHLY	______	MONTHLY
______	EVERY 6 MONTHS	______	EVERY 6 MONTHS
______	YEARLY	______	YEARLY
______	EVERY 2 YEARS	______	EVERY 2 YEARS
______	ONCE ONLY	______	ONCE ONLY
______	OTHER, EXPLAIN	______	OTHER, EXPLAIN
______	NO INFORMATION	______	NO INFORMATION

2. DOES EITHER PARTNER OR WOMAN EVER HURT (ABUSE) CHILDREN?

PHYSICALLY		SEXUALLY	
____ ____	NO	____ ____	NO
____ ____	YES, PARTNER ONLY	____ ____	YES, PARTNER ONLY
____ ____	YES, WOMAN ONLY	____ ____	YES, WOMAN ONLY
____ ____	YES, BOTH	____ ____	YES, BOTH
____ ____	OTHER,	____ ____	OTHER,
EXPLAIN:__________________		EXPLAIN:__________________	
____ ____	NO INFORMATION	____ ____	NO INFORMATION

3. USE OF DRUGS/ALCOHOL?

ALCOHOL ABUSE?

WOMAN	BATTERER	
____	____	NO, DRINKS NO ALCOHOL
____	____	YES, DRINKS BUT NOT TO EXCESS
____	____	YES, ABUSES ALCOHOL-QUANTITY, FREQUENCY,

TYPE:______________________________

____	____	OTHER, EXPLAIN______________________________
____	____	NO INFORMATION

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DRUG ABUSE?
WOMAN BATTERER
____ ____ NO, TAKES NO DRUGS
____ ____ YES, DESCRIBE QUANTITY, FREQUENCY, AND
TYPE: ________________________
____ ____ OTHER, EXPLAIN
____ ____ NO INFORMATION

4. LENGTH OF WOMAN'S RELATIONSHIP TO BATTERER?
____ YEARS ____ MONTHS
____ OTHER, EXPLAIN ________________
____ NO INFORMATION

PREVIOUS RELATIONSHIPS?
____ NO PREVIOUS
____ YES, NOT VIOLENT
____ YES, ALL VIOLENT (NUMBER) ________________
____ YES, SOME VIOLENT (NUMBER) ________________
____ OTHER, EXPLAIN ______________________
____ NO INFORMATION

5. WOMAN'S AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE?
____ YEARS OF AGE
____ NEVER MARRIED
____ OTHER, EXPLAIN ______________________
____ NO INFORMATION

6. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND? CHECK HIGHEST THAT APPLIES.
____ NO FORMAL EDUCATION
____ 8TH GRADE OR LESS
____ SOME HIGH SCHOOL
____ HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE
____ TECHNICAL TRAINING
____ SOME COLLEGE
____ COLLEGE GRADUATE
____ SOME GRADUATE STUDIES
____ MASTERS OR DOCTORAL DEGREE
____ OTHER, EXPLAIN ____________________________
____ NO INFORMATION

7. VIOLENCE IN HOME OF BATTERER'S OR WOMAN'S PARENTS?
WOMAN BATTERER
____ ____ NO
____ ____ YES, FATHER
____ ____ YES, MOTHER
____ ____ YES, BOTH PARENTS
____ ____ YES, OTHER, SPECIFY ________________________
____ ____ NO INFORMATION

8. ABUSE OF DRUGS/ALCOHOL IN HOME OF MAN'S OR WOMAN'S PARENTS?

ALCOHOL ABUSE?
WOMAN MAN
____ ____ NO
____ ____ YES, FATHER
____ ____ YES, MOTHER
____ ____ YES, BOTH PARENTS
____ ____ YES, OTHER, SPECIFY____________
____ ____ NO INFORMATION

DRUG ABUSE?
WOMAN MAN
____ ____ NO
____ ____ YES, FATHER
____ ____ YES, MOTHER
____ ____ YES, BOTH PARENTS
____ ____ YES, OTHER, SPECIFY__________________________
____ ____ NO INFORMATION

9. SEXUAL ABUSE/MOLESTATION IN HOME OF MAN'S OR WOMAN'S PARENTS?
WOMAN MAN
____ ____ NO
____ ____ YES, FATHER
____ ____ YES, MOTHER
____ ____ YES, BOTH PARENTS
____ ____ YES, STEPFATHER
____ ____ YES, STEPMOTHER
____ ____ YES, OTHER, SPECIFY_________________
____ ____ NO INFORMATION

10. HAS WOMAN LEFT RELATIONSHIP PREVIOUSLY?
____ YES, (HOW MANY TIMES)____________
____ NO, WHY NOT?____________________________________
____
____ NO INFORMATION

11. WOMAN'S PREVIOUS CALLS FOR HELP? (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)
____ POLICE
____ CLERGY
____ THERAPIST
____ DOCTOR
____ HOSPITAL
____ FRIEND
____ RELATIVE
____ SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY
____ HOTLINE OR BATTERED WOMAN'S SHELTER
____ OTHER, SPECIFY______________________
____ NO INFORMATION

12. PREVIOUS CONTACTS WITH INSTITUTIONS (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)

A. HOSPITALIZED AS A RESULT OF DOM.VIOLENCE?

WOMAN	**CHILDREN**	**BATTERER**	
______	______	______	NO
______	______	______	YES
______	______	______	NO INFORMATION

B. BATTERED WOMAN'S SHELTER?

WOMAN	**CHILDREN**	**BATTERER**	
______	______	______	NO
______	______	______	YES
______	______	______	NO INFORMATION

C. OTHER TYPE OF EMERGENCY SHELTER?

WOMAN	**CHILDREN**	**BATTERER**	
______	______	______	NO
______	______	______	YES
______	______	______	NO INFORMATION

D. ARRESTED? IF YES, REASON ________________________________

WOMAN	**CHILDREN**	**BATTERER**	
______	______	______	NO
______	______	______	YES
______	______	______	NO INFORMATION

E. JAIL/PRISON? IF YES, REASON ________________________________

WOMAN	**CHILDREN**	**BATTERER**	
______	______	______	NO
______	______	______	YES
______	______	______	NO INFORMATION

F. ADMITTED TO MENTAL INSTITUTION?

WOMAN	**CHILDREN**	**BATTERER**	
______	______	______	NO
______	______	______	YES
______	______	______	NO INFORMATION

6/30/96 SAMPLE 3 HUMOPKWS.010

SAMPLE #________ ID #____________________

SECOND STEP QUESTIONNAIRE

PART 3.2.1 - FOLLOW UP CURRENT SITUATION (INTERVIEW WITH CLIENT)

1. CITY OF RESIDENCE____

2. COUNTY OF RESIDENCE:

____ ORANGE
____ LOS ANGELES
____ OTHER CALIFORNIA COUNTY, SPECIFY__________________________
____ OTHER STATE, SPECIFY______________________________________
____ OTHER, SPECIFY____
____ NO INFORMATION

3. COUNTING YOURSELF, HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE PRESENTLY LIVING WITH YOU?__________

4. PLEASE GIVE US THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT ALL YOUR CHILDREN:

	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
NAME	______	______	______	______	______
AGE	______	______	______	______	______
SEX(1=F,2=M)	______	______	______	______	______
LOCATION: (1) Mother's home (2) Father's home (3) Relatives (4) Foster Care (5) Other (6) No info	______	______	______	______	______
SCHOOL (1) Kindergarten (2) Grades 1-6 (3) Grades 7-12 (4) Not in school (5) other (6) No information	______	______	______	______	______

5. IF YOU CHECKED OTHER FOR ANY OF YOUR CHILDREN PLEASE EXPLAIN WHERE THEY ARE:

____

____

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

6. OTHERS LIVING IN THE HOME:

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	PERSON 3	PERSON 4
NAME				
SEX (1=F,2=M)				
AGE				

RELATIONSHIP TO WOMAN:
(1) = Parent
(2) = Sibling
(3) = Other relative
(4) = Unrelated
(5) = No information

________ ________ ________ ________

7. ARE YOU IN SCHOOL OR A TRAINING PROGRAM?
______NO
______YES, FULL TIME, WHAT SCHOOL/AGENCY______________________________
______YES, PART TIME, WHAT SCHOOL/AGENCY______________________________

8. IF YOU ARE IN SCHOOL, WHAT DEGREE OR SKILL ARE YOU STUDYING FOR?
____

9. DO YOU WORK NOW?
______NO
______YES, FULL TIME
______YES, PART TIME
______OTHER, SPECIFY____
______NO INFORMATION

10. WHAT KIND OF WORK?
____

11. WHAT IS YOUR NET INCOME FROM THIS WORK PER MONTH?
____

12. DO YOU HAVE OTHER INCOME?
_______NO
_______YES
_______NO INFORMATION

IF YES, LIST:

SOURCE	AMOUNT PER MONTH

12a. IF YOU ARE IN SCHOOL/TRAINING ARE YOU PART OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS?
_______JTPA
_______ROP
_______SCHOOL OR PROGRAM GRANTS/SCHOLARSHIPS
_______LOANS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

12b. DO YOU RECEIVE ANY CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE?
________NO
________YES, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING?
    ______ CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY
    ______ DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
    ______ GAIN
    ______ HEAD START
    ______ SCHOOL/TRAINING HAS DAY CARE PROVIDED
    ______ OTHER, EXPLAIN________________________________

13. DOES ANYONE ELSE IN THE HOME HAVE INCOME?
____ NO
____ YES
____ NO INFORMATION
IF YES, PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

SOURCE	AMOUNT PER MONTH
__________________	____________
__________________	____________
__________________	____________

14. INTERVIEWER PLEASE CALCULATE TOTAL NET MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
_______ QUESTION 11
_______ QUESTION 12
_______ QUESTION 13
_______ **TOTAL NET MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

15. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BEST DESCRIBES YOUR LIVING SITUATION?
_____ RENTING MY OWN PLACE
_____ RENTING ROOMS IN SOMEONE ELSES HOME
_____ I OWN MY HOME
_____ JOINT OWNERSHIP WITH SPOUSE
_____ OTHER,
SPECIFY____
_____ NO INFORMATION

16. HOW MUCH DO YOU PAY FOR RENT PER MONTH NOW?________

17. HOW MANY BEDROOMS DOES YOUR HOME HAVE? ________

18. HOW MANY BEDROOMS DO YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN USE:________

19. HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU MOVED SINCE YOU LEFT THE SECOND STEP?_____

20. DO YOU GET ANY HELP WITH YOUR HOUSING COSTS NOW, SUCH AS SECTION 8, VOUCHERS OR SUBSIDIZED HOUSING?
_____ NO
_____ YES, IF YES WHICH PROGRAM?
____

21. HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING THINGS HAPPENED TO YOU SINCE YOU LEFT THE SECOND STEP?

NO YES IF YES, EXPLAIN

____ ____ BEEN EVICTED ____________________

____ ____ RAN OUT OF FOOD ____________________

____ ____ HAD TO FILE FOR BANKRUPTCY ____________________

____ ____ HAD UTILITIES TURNED OFF ____________________

____ ____ HAD NO CAR ____________________

____ ____ GOTTEN BEHIND IN BILLS ____________________

22. WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT MARITAL STATUS?

____ SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED

____ MARRIED

____ SEPARATED

____ DIVORCED

____ WIDOWED

____ OTHER, SPECIFY ____________________

____ NO INFORMATION

23. WHAT IS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE BATTERER NOW?

____ COUPLE, LIVING TOGETHER

____ MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER

____ COUPLE, SEPARATED

____ MARRIED, SEPARATED

____ DIVORCED

____ OTHER, SPECIFY ____________________

24. WHERE DOES THE BATTERER LIVE NOW? ____________________

25. HOW OFTEN DO YOU SEE HIM?

________ NOT AT ALL

________ LIVE WITH HIM

________ DAILY

________ WEEKLY

________ MONTHLY

________ EVERY 6 MONTHS

________ ONCE A YEAR OR MORE

________ OTHER, SPECIFY

________ NO INFORMATION

26. HOW OFTEN DO YOU TALK ON THE PHONE?

________ NOT AT ALL

________ LIVE WITH HIM

________ DAILY

________ WEEKLY

________ MONTHLY

________ EVERY 6 MONTHS

________ ONCE A YEAR OR MORE

________ OTHER, SPECIFY

________ NO INFORMATION

27. WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR CONTACTS?

____

____

28. WHAT ARE YOUR CUSTODY AND CHILD VISITATION ARRANGEMENTS?

____

____

29. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS WOULD BEST DESCRIBE YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR PARTNER OVER CUSTODY OR CHILD VISITATION?

_______FRIENDLY
_______MOSTLY COOPERATIVE, NEUTRAL
_______HAVE CONFLICTS,
DESCRIBE______________________________
_______OTHER, DESCRIBE______________________________

30. SINCE YOU LEFT SECOND STEP HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING THINGS HAPPENED TO YOU? IF YES, DESCRIBE THE DETAILS OF WHAT HAPPENED, AND THE NUMBER OF TIMES:

VERBALLY OR EMOTIONALLY ABUSED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES______________
DESCRIBE______________________________

PHYSICALLY ABUSED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES______________
DESCRIBE______________________________

SEXUALLY ABUSED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES______________
DESCRIBE______________________________

RAPED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES______________
DESCRIBE______________________________

VICTIM OF A VIOLENT CRIME:
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES______________
DESCRIBE______________________________

VICTIMIZED ANOTHER WAY (EXPLAIN):

____

____

31. SINCE YOU LEFT SECOND STEP HAVE ANY OF THESE THINGS HAPPENED TO ANY OF YOUR CHILDREN? IF YES, TELL ME THE NAME OF THE CHILD, WHO ABUSED BY, AND ANY DETAILS OF WHAT HAPPENED?

CHILD(REN)______________________________

VERBALLY OR EMOTIONALLY ABUSED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES______________
DESCRIBE______________________________

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHILD(REN) ______________________________
PHYSICALLY ABUSED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES ____________
DESCRIBE ____

CHILD(REN) ______________________________
SEXUALLY ABUSED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES ____________
DESCRIBE ____

CHILD(REN) ______________________________
RAPED?
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES ____________
DESCRIBE ____

CHILD(REN) ______________________________
VICTIM OF A VIOLENT CRIME:
____ NO
____ YES, NUMBER OF TIMES ____________
DESCRIBE ____

CHILD(REN) ______________________________
VICTIMIZED ANOTHER WAY (EXPLAIN):
____
____

32. HAVE YOU STAYED IN A BATTERED WOMAN'S SHELTER OR ANOTHER KIND OF SHELTER SINCE YOUR STAY AT SECOND STEP?
________ NO
________ YES, ONCE, EXPLAIN ______________________
________ YES, TWICE OR MORE, EXPLAIN ______________

33. HAVE YOU HAD ANY NEW INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS SINCE YOU LEFT THE SECOND STEP?
________ NO
________ YES, ONE
________ YES, MORE THAN ONE
________ OTHER, PLEASE EXPLAIN
________ NO INFORMATION

34. IF YOU HAVE NOT HAD ANY NEW RELATIONSHIPS SINCE YOU LEFT THE SECOND STEP PLEASE TELL US WHY.
____
____
____

35. IF YES, PLEASE TELL US ABOUT THESE NEW RELATIONSHIPS AND COMPARE THEM TO YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE BATTERER.
____
____
____
____

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

36. DO YOU THINK YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE BATTERER WILL AFFECT YOUR FUTURE RELATIONSHIPS?

__________ NO

__________ YES, EXPLAIN

37. DO YOU THINK YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE BATTERER HAS AFFECTED YOUR CHILD(REN)?

__________ NO

__________ YES, EXPLAIN

SAMPLE #________ ID #__________________

SECOND STEP QUESTIONNAIRE

PART 3.2.2 - FOLLOW UP - EVALUATION OF SECOND STEP AND AFTERCARE NEEDS (INTERVIEW WITH CLIENT)

NOTE: HAVE CLIENT COMPLETE SELF ADMINISTERED AGENCY EVALUATION BEFORE YOU ASK THESE QUESTIONS.

Please help us improve our program by answering some questions. There are no right or wrong answers. We are interested in your honest opinion whether it is positive or negative.

1. WHAT DID YOU LIKE BEST ABOUT SECOND STEP?

____

____

____

1a. WAS THERE ANY PERSON WHO WAS ESPECIALLY HELPFUL?

____

____

2. WHAT DID YOU LIKE LEAST ABOUT SECOND STEP?

____

____

____

3. IF YOU HAD CHILD(REN) WITH YOU AT SECOND STEP, WHAT DID THEY LIKE BEST?

____

____

____

4. WHAT DID THE CHILD(REN) LIKE LEAST ABOUT SECOND STEP?

____

____

5. WERE THERE SOME RULES WHICH WERE NOT NEEDED? EXPLAIN:

____

____

____

6. WERE THERE SOME RULES THAT YOU WERE GLAD WERE THERE?

____

____

7. WHICH REQUIRED MEETINGS DID YOU GET THE MOST OUT OF AND WHY?

____

____

8. WHICH REQUIRED MEETINGS DID YOU GET THE LEAST OUT OF AND WHY?

____

____

9. WHAT DID YOU LEARN AT SECOND STEP ABOUT PARENTING? HAVE YOU SEEN ANY CHANGES IN YOUR CHILD SINCE THE SHELTER?

____

____

____

10. THE FOLLOWING LIST SHOWS DIFFERENT SECOND STEP SERVICES. PLEASE TELL ME A NUMBER FROM 1 TO 5 FOR EACH, SHOWING HOW HELPFUL OR UNHELPFUL THE SERVICES WERE.

1 = VERY HELPFUL
2 = SOMEWHAT HELPFUL
3 = NEITHER HELPFUL NOR UNHELPFUL
4 = SOMEWHAT UNHELPFUL
5 = VERY UNHELPFUL

1	2	3	4	5	SAFE HIDING PLACE.
1	2	3	4	5	GOOD HOUSING
1	2	3	4	5	LOW COST HOUSING
1	2	3	4	5	PEOPLE TO SHARE CHILD CARE
1	2	3	4	5	CONTACT WITH OTHER WOMEN WHO HAVE THE SAME PROBLEMS
1	2	3	4	5	INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING
1	2	3	4	5	CASE MANAGEMENT
1	2	3	4	5	SUPPORT GROUPS
1	2	3	4	5	RESIDENTS COUNCIL
1	2	3	4	5	PARENTING CLASSES
1	2	3	4	5	CHILDREN'S PROGRAM DURING GROUPS
1	2	3	4	5	CHILDREN'S COUNSELING
1	2	3	4	5	DONATED ITEMS SUCH AS CLOTHING AND FURNITURE
1	2	3	4	5	CHILDREN'S PLANNED EVENTS

11. ARE THERE OTHER SERVICES WE HAVE MISSED THAT WERE HELPFUL? PLEASE EXPLAIN: ____

____

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

12. SINCE YOU LEFT HAVE YOU HAD CONTACT WITH SECOND STEP?

________ NO
________ YES
IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN THE REASON FOR THE CONTACT(S) AND HOW MANY THERE WERE:

____

13. SINCE YOU LEFT THE SECOND STEP HAVE YOU AND/OR THE BATTERER RECEIVED ANY PSYCHOTHERAPY?

WOMAN	BATTERER	
________	________	NO
________	________	YES, INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING
________	________	YES, FAMILY COUNSELING
________	________	YES, GROUP COUNSELING
________	________	YES, OTHER, PLEASE

EXPLAIN________________________

14. ARE YOU PRESENTLY RECEIVING PSYCHOTHERAPY OR COUNSELING?

________ NO
________ YES
________ NO INFORMATION

15. SINCE YOU LEFT THE THE SECOND STEP HAVE ANY CHILD ABUSE REPORTS (JUSTIFIED OR NOT) BEEN FILED ON ANY OF YOUR CHILDREN?

________ NO
________ YES
IF YES, PLEASE
EXPLAIN____

____

16. WHAT IS THE BEST THING THAT HAS HAPPENED IN YOUR LIFE SINCE YOU LEFT SECOND STEP?

____
____
____

17. WHAT ARE YOUR THREE MOST IMPORTANT GOALS OR WISHES FOR YOURSELF NOW?

(1)____
(2)____
(3)____

18. WHAT WOULD HELP YOU ACHIEVE THEM?

____
____
____

19. WHAT ARE YOUR THREE MOST IMPORTANT GOALS OR WISHES FOR YOUR FAMILY NOW?

(1) ____

(2) ____

(3) ____

20. WHAT WOULD HELP YOU ACHIEVE THEM?

____

____

21. WHAT IS YOUR GREATEST FEAR OR WORRY RIGHT NOW?

____

____

____

22. WHAT IS YOUR LEVL OF SATISFACTION IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS?

1 = VERY SATISFIED
2 = SATISFIED
3 = NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED
4 = DISSATISFIED
5 = VERY DISSATISFIED

_____YOUR OWN SAFETY
_____YOUR CHILDREN'S SAFETY
_____YOUR HEALTH
_____YOUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH
_____GETTING HEALTH CARE
_____YOUR CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS
_____TRANSPORTATION
_____YOUR HOUSE OR APARTMENT
_____YOUR FINANCIAL SITUATION
_____YOUR JOB SITUATION
_____YOUR EDUCATION
_____YOUR CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONS
_____YOUR MENTAL/EMOTIONAL HEALTH
_____YOUR ENERGY LEVEL
_____YOUR FEELINGS OF DEPRESSION, SADNESS
_____YOUR CHILDREN'S MENTAL/EMOTIONAL HEALTH
_____YOUR ABILITY TO BE A GOOD PARENT
_____YOUR ABILITY TO CONTROL YOUR CHILDREN
_____YOUR ABILITY TO CONTROL YOUR TEMPER
_____YOUR USE OF DRUGS
_____YOUR DRINKING
_____YOUR SUICIDAL FEELINGS
_____YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR CURRENT PARTNER
_____YOUR ABILITY TO CHOOSE A GOOD PARTNER
_____YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR FAMILY

23. HAVE YOU USED THESE SERVICES AT SECOND STEP SINCE YOU HAVE LEFT?

INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING?
_______ NO
_______ YES, HOW OFTEN___________

INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING FOR MY CHILDREN?
_______ NO
_______ YES, HOW OFTEN___________

WOMEN'S GROUP?
_______ NO
_______ YES, HOW OFTEN___________

24. WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES? TELL ME THE NUMBER WHICH REPRESENTS MOST CLOSELY YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT EACH SERVICE:

1 = DEFINITELY INTERESTED
2 = PROBABLY INTERESTED
3 = NOT SURE
4 = PROBABLY NOT INTERESTED
5 = DEFINITELY NOT INTERESTED

1	2	3	4	5	EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
1	2	3	4	5	JOB HUNTING/CAREER SERVICES
1	2	3	4	5	DOING GROUP RELAXATION/MED. TECHNIQUES
1	2	3	4	5	HELP FINDING LOW COST HOUSING
1	2	3	4	5	PARENTING SKILLS
1	2	3	4	5	CHILD CARE
1	2	3	4	5	PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN

ARE THERE OTHER SERVICES WE HAVE MISSED? PLEASE LIST BELOW:

____

____

24. WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO VOLUNTEER TIME TO HELP OTHER WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN BATTERED?
__________ YES
__________ NO
__________ NO INFORMATION

25. IF YOU ANSWERED YES, WHAT KIND OF VOLUNTEER WORK WOULD INTEREST YOU?

____

Thank you very much for helping us with our follow up research project. Your answers will help us to make our programs more effective and helpful. Do you have any questions for us about this study? Let us know if there is anything else we should know about our programs or about your experiences. _____NO YES____ (answer on back).

6/30/96 SAMPLE 3 HUMOPKWS.010

SAMPLE #________ID #____________________

SECOND STEP QUESTIONNAIRE

PART 3.1.3 - BACKGROUND (TO BE FILLED OUT FROM SECOND STEP HUD RECORDS)

1. PRIOR LIVING SITUATION:
(b)_____ Emergency Shelter, specify____________________
(c)_____ Transitional housing__________________________________
(h)_____ Living with relatives________________________________
(i)_____ Living with friends__________________________________
(j)_____ Rental housing
(k)_____ Owner occupied housing
(l)_____ other, specify____

2. MOVE IN DATE:
__/__/__

3. MOVE OUT DATE:
__/__/__

4. TOTAL MONTHS IN RESIDENCE:_________.

5. COMPLETION STATUS:
(a)____ left for permanent housing
(b)____ left without obtaining permanent housing

6. MOVED TO HOUSING TYPE:
(a)____ unsubsidized rental housing
(c)____ Section 8
(d)____ subsidized other than Sec.8(such as City of Costa Mesa)
(e)____ Home ownership (including mobile home).
(f)____ Community residential facility
(g)____ moved in with family or friends
(h)____ other
_____motel____ homeless shelter

7. INCOME ENTERING THE PROGRAM:
(a)____ $ 0 - 250
(b)____ $ 251 - 500
(c)____ $ 501 - 1000
(d)____ $1001 - 1500
(e)____ $1501-2000
(f)____ $2001-and up

8. INCOME LEAVING THE PROGRAM:
(a)____ $ 0 - 250
(b)____ $ 251 - 500
(c)____ $ 501 - 1000
(d)____ $1001 - 1500
(e)____ $1501-2000
(f)____ $2001-and up

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

9. ASSISTANCE:

ENTERING LEAVING

(a) _____ _____ AFDC
(b) _____ _____ child support
(c) _____ _____ SSI
(d) _____ _____ SSDI
(e) _____ _____ SOC. SEC.
(f) _____ _____ employment income
(g) _____ _____ general public assistance
(i) _____ _____ food Stamps
(j) _____ _____ medicare
(k) _____ _____ medicaid
(l) _____ _____ other, specify________________________

10. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

ENTERING LEAVING

(a) _______ _______ full time permanent
(b) _______ _______ part time permanent
(c) _______ _______ full time, seasonal
(e) _______ _______ not employed/not training or academic
(f) _______ _______ enrolled in training or academic/not emp.
(g) _______ _______ enrolled in training or academic *and* emp.
(h) _______ _______ unpaid job experience/internship
(i) _______ _______ homemaker
(j) _______ _______ not able to work

11. REASON FOR EARLY DEPARTURE/*IF APPLICABLE*:

(a) _______ recurrence of serious psychiatric problem
(b) _______ recurrence of substance abuse problem/active use
(f) _______ did not like program
(g) _______ failure to meet program expectations/rules
(h) _______ moved in with family
(i) _______ moved in with friends
(j) _______ unknown
(k) _______ other, specify______________________

12. LOW INCOME STATUS:

_______ low
_______ very low
_______ extremely low
_______ not noted

6/30/96 SAMPLE 3 HUMOPKWS.010

HUMOPKWS.009

EVALUATION OF SECOND STEP AND AFTER CARE NEEDS-ADDENDUM. (TO BE COMPLETED BY CLIENT)

Please help us improve our program by answering some questions. There are no right or wrong answers. We are interested in your honest opinion whether it is positive or negative.

1. HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICE YOU HAVE RECEIVED?

4	3	2	1
EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR

2. DID YOU GET THE KIND OF SERVICE YOU WANTED?

4	3	2	1
NO, DEFINITELY NOT	NO, NOT REALLY	YES, GENERALLY	YES, DEFINITELY

3. TO WHAT EXTENT HAS OUR PROGRAM MET YOUR NEEDS?

4	3	2	1
ALMOST ALL OF MY NEEDS HAVE BEEN MET	MOST OF MY NEEDS HAVE BEEN MET	ONLY A FEW OF MY NEEDS HAVE BEEN MET	NONE OF MY NEEDS HAVE BEEN MET

4. IF A FRIEND WERE IN NEED OF SIMILAR HELP, WOULD YOU RECOMMEND OUR PROGRAM TO HER?

4	3	2	1
NO, DEFINITELY NOT	NO, NOT REALLY	YES, GENERALLY	YES, DEFINITELY

5. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE AMOUNT OF HELP YOU HAVE RECEIVED?

4	3	2	1
QUITE DISSATISFIED	INDIFFERENT OR MILDLY DISSATISFIED	MOSTLY SATISFIED	VERY SATISFIED

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

6. HAVE THE SERVICES YOU RECEIVED HELPED YOU TO DEAL MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH YOUR PROBLEMS?

4	3	2	1
YES, THEY HELPED A GREAT DEAL	YES, THEY HELPED SOMEWHAT	NO, THEY REALLY DID NOT HELP	NO; THEY SEEMED TO MAKE THING WORSE

7. IN AN OVERALL, GENERAL SENSE, HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE SERVICE YOU HAVE RECEIVED?

4	3	2	1
VERY SATISFIED	MOSTLY SATISFIED	INDIFFERENT, OR MILDLY DISSATISFIED	QUITE DISSATISFIED

8. IF YOU WERE TO SEEK HELP AGAIN, WOULD YOU COME BACK TO OUR PROGRAM?

4	3	2	1
NO, DEFINITELY NOT	NO, NOT REALLY	YES, GENERALLY	YES, DEFINITELY

HUMOKWS.013

HUMAN OPTIONS CHILDREN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

SAMPLE ____1____2____3
ID#______________
AGE__________SEX_____

Next we would like to ask you some questions about your child,(-----).

We know that being a parent is a big job, and we hope by learning more about your view of how your child is doing we can be more helpful to the children who come to Human Options in the future. There are no right or wrong answers to these questions, and the information given is confidential.*(To be completed with the mother for each child aged 5-17)*

HEALTH

1. DOES YOUR CHILD HAVE ANY HEALTH PROBLEMS? PLEASE DESCRIBE.

2. DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THIS CHILD? WHAT KIND?

3. DOES THE COST OF HEALTH CARE EVER KEEP YOU FROM GETTING CARE FOR YOUR CHILD?

4. IS YOUR CHILD CURRENTLY RECEIVING ANY KIND OF MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR WHAT? WHAT KIND OF TREATMENT?

5. IS YOUR CHILD PRESENTLY TAKING ANY MEDICATIONS FOR MEDICAL OR BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS? or ADD WHAT KINDS?

6. WHEN DID YOUR CHILD LAST SEE A DOCTOR?

EDUCATIONAL

7. WHAT IS YOUR CHILD'S GRADE IN SCHOOL?

8. DOES YOUR CHILD TEST ON GRADE LEVEL? IN READING? IN MATH?

   IF NOT, AT WHAT LEVEL ARE THE CHILD'S SKILLS?

9. TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE, DOES YOUR CHILD HAVE ANY LEARNING PROBLEMS OR LEARNING DISABILITIES? (PLEASE DESCRIBE)

10. HAS YOUR CHILD RECEIVED SPECIAL TESTING AT SCHOOL? FOR WHAT?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

WHAT WERE THE RESULTS?

11. IS YOUR CHILD IN ANY SPECIAL CLASSES AT SCHOOL?

12. HOW DOES YOUR CHILD FEEL ABOUT SCHOOL?

13. DOES YOUR CHILD EVER GET IN TROUBLE AT SCHOOL?

    OVER WHAT?

14. IF YOUR CHILD IS NOT IN SCHOOL NOW, PLEASE EXPLAIN.

SOCIAL

15. WHO IS YOUR CHILD'S CLOSEST FRIEND?

16. DOES YOUR CHILD HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY MAKING FRIENDS OR KEEPING FRIENDS?

17. DOES YOUR CHILD HAVE ANY PROBLEMS WITH ANGER?

18. DOES YOUR CHILD EVER GET IN PHYSICAL FIGHTS WITH OTHER CHILDREN?

    WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

19. DOES YOUR CHILD HAVE ANY PROBLEMS WITH SHYNESS?

20. WOULD YOU SAY YOUR CHILD IS FEARFUL?

    OF WHAT OR WHOM?

21. DOES YOUR CHILD EVER GET HARASSED OR BEATEN UP BY OTHER CHILDREN?

    WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

22. DOES YOUR CHILD BELONG TO ANY CLUBS OR TEAMS OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL?

23. WHAT IS YOUR CHILD'S FAVORITE ACTIVITY?

24. HAVE YOU NOTICED ANY SEXUAL CURIOSITY OR SEX PLAY IN YOUR CHILD?

DID YOU THINK IT NORMAL FOR YOUR CHILD'S AGE?

HOW DID YOU HANDLE IT?

PARENTING AND FAMILIAL

25. IS YOUR CHILD AN EASY CHILD OR A DIFFICULT CHILD TO PARENT?

26. HOW DOES YOUR CHILD REACT TO DISAPPOINTMENT?

WHEN YOU HAVE TO SAY NO?

27. WHAT'S THE MOST DIFFICULT PART OF PARENTING THIS CHILD?

28. WHAT ARE YOUR CHILD'S BEST QUALITIES?

29. IS YOUR CHILD EVER PHYSICALLY VIOLENT AT HOME?

UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS?

30. HOW DO YOU HANDLE IT?

31. HOW DOES YOUR CHILD FEEL ABOUT THE BATTERER?

WHAT KIND OF RELATIONSHIP DO THEY HAVE?

32. WHO IS YOUR CHILD'S MOST IMPORTANT MALE ROLE MODEL NOW?

33. DOES YOUR CHILD EVER TALK TO YOU ABOUT THE BATTERING OR PAST FAMILY VIOLENCE?

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SERVICE NEEDS

34. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TOLD THAT YOUR CHILD HAS ANY EMOTIONAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS?

    WHAT KIND?

35. WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THESE PROBLEMS?

36. HAS YOUR CHILD EVER RECEIVED ANY COUNSELING OR THERAPY?

    FOR WHAT?

    WHEN?

37. IS YOUR CHILD CURRENTLY RECEIVING ANY COUNSELING OR THERAPY? PLEASE DESCRIBE.

38. DOES THE COST OF THERAPY OR SERVICES KEEP YOU FROM GETTING TREATMENT FOR THIS CHILD?(PLEASE EXPLAIN)

39. DOES YOUR CHILD HAVE NEED FOR ANY COUNSELING OR OTHER KIND OF SERVICES THAT HE/SHE IS NOT GETTING NOW?

    FOR WHAT?

    WHAT KIND?

FOR CHILDREN 12 AND OVER ONLY

INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS (QUESTIONS 40-49)

---

40. IS YOUR CHILD INTERESTED IN THE OPPOSITE SEX YET?

41. DOES YOUR CHILD HAVE A BOYFRIEND/GIRLFRIEND?

42. IS YOUR CHILD ALLOWED TO DATE? UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS?

43. WHAT TIME DOES YOUR CHILD HAVE TO BE HOME?

44. HAS YOUR CHILD HAD ANY SEX EDUCATION AT SCHOOL?

45. WHERE DO YOU THINK YOUR CHILD GETS MOST OF HIS/HER INFORMATION ABOUT SEX?

46. ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE SEX EDUCATION YOUR CHILD HAS GOTTEN SO FAR?

HOW COULD IT BE BETTER?

47. DO YOU THINK YOUR CHILD IS SEXUALLY ACTIVE? IF YES, HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT THIS?

48. HAS YOUR CHILD EVER BEEN PREGNANT OR GOTTEN A GIRL PREGNANT?

HOW DID THINGS WORK OUT?

48. DOES YOUR CHILD KNOW WHERE TO GET BIRTH CONTROL AND SAFE SEX INFORMATION AND SERVICES?

49. DO YOU HAVE ANY WORRIES ABOUT YOUR CHILD BECOMING INVOLVED IN AN ABUSIVE OR BATTERING DATING RELATIONSHIP?

ALL AGES

---

51. HAS YOUR CHILD EVER GOTTEN IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW?

PLEASE TELL US WHAT HAPPENED.

52. IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE YOU THINK WE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT YOUR CHILD?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR SHARING ABOUT YOUR CHILD.

Appendix #2 Consent Form

HUMAN OPTIONS/SECOND STEP RESEARCH PROJECT

CONSENT FORM

You are being asked to participate in a research project sponsored by Human Options and directed by Dr. Elizabeth T. Ortiz of California State University Long Beach. The research has several purposes:

1. to find out how well the shelter and Second Step programs work for different women and their children and how they could be improved,
2. to find out what happens to women and their children after they leave the shelter or the second step program,
3. to find out what kinds of services are needed by families after they leave Human Options programs.

To obtain this information we are contacting former shelter and Second Step residents and asking them to participate in an interview which will last about an hour. We are also collecting background information from your old files at Human Options/Second Step.

Participation in the research project is completely voluntary and whether you decide to participate or not will not affect your future relationship with Human Options or any of its programs. If you decide to participate you can change your mind and drop out at any point in the interview and you can also choose not to answer specific questions.

The information you give us is confidential. Your signed consent form will be stored in a safe place separate from the information you give us. Reports written about the study will not identify specific people; instead they will contain information about the group as a whole. The information gathered in this study will be stored indefinitely in a locked file in the prinipal researchers office and will be kept separate from the Human Options files.

There are no direct benefits to you for participating in this study. However, the potential benefits of this study are that the information gathered will provide us with a better understanding of our clients and will help us improve our existing programs. It may also give us ideas for developing new programs or services for battered women and their children. There are no serious risks for women who participate in the study, but it is possible that talking about life experiences and problems can be emotionally upsetting. Our interviewer, Kathryn Edwards is a trained social worker who is familiar with the problems of battered women. She will be able to help any woman who identifies problems or becomes upset as a result of the interview.

If there are questions about the research project or if you would like to receive a summary of the results of this research (which will be available in January 1997) please contact Elizabeth Ortiz, DSW or Kathryn Edwards at Human Options, at 714-737-5242 (P.O. Box 9376, Newport Beach, CA 92660-9376). If you have questions about your rights as a research participant you may call the Office of University Research at California State University Long Beach at 310-985-5314.

Thank you very much for your help!

I have read the above information and agree to participate in the study.

Name______________________________ Date____________________
(please print)

Signature__________________________

humopkws.con

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Appendix #3 Second Step HUD data

APPENDIX #3
SECOND STEP HUD DATA

Table 1
Prior Living Situation
N=25

	#	(%)
Emergency shelter	19	76
Living with friends	1	4
Rental housing	4	16
Other	1	4
Total	25	100

Table 2
Total Months in Residence
N=25

	#	(%)
1	1	4
5	1	4
6	2	8
7	1	4
8	2	8
9	1	4
10	1	4
12	13	52
13	2	8
14	1	4
Total	25	100

Mean - 10.24 months

Table 3
Completion Status
N=25

	#	(%)
Left for permanent housing	21	84
Left without permanent housing	4	16
Total	25	100

Table 4
Moved to Housing Type
N=25

	#	(%)
Unsubsidized rental	10	40
Section 8	3	12
Subsidized other	5	20
Home ownership	2	8
Moved in family,friends	2	8
Other, homeless shelter	3	12
Total	25	100

Table 5
Income Entering/Leaving Program
N=25

	Entering		Leaving	
	#	(%)	#	(%)
0-250	1	4	-	-
251-500	11	44	8	32
501-1000	11	44	13	52
1001-1500	1	4	1	4
1501-2000	1	4	2	8
2001-and up	-	-	1	4
Total	25	100	25	100

Table 6
Benefits on Entering/Leaving Program*
N=25

	Entering		Leaving	
	#	(%)	#	(%)
AFDC	18	72	15	60
Child support	2	8	3	12
Disability benefits**	2	8	-	-
Employment income	2	8	8	32
Food stamps	18	72	15	60
Medicaid(MediCal)	18	72	15	60

*Totals for this table may be greater than N since women may participate in more than one program
**Presumably state temporary disability

Table 7
Employment Status Entering/Leaving Program
N=25

	Entering		Leaving	
	#	(%)	#	(%)
Full time permanent	1	4	7	28
Part time permanent	1	4	5	20
Full time seasonal	2	8	1	4
Not employed/not in training/academic	15	60	3	12
Enrolled in training/ not employed	5	20	6	24
Enrolled in training/ and employed	1	4	1	4
Unpaid job emperience	-	-	1	4
Homemaker	-	-	1	4
Total	25	100	25	100

Table 8
Reason for Early Departure
N=25

	#	(%)
Did not depart early	20	80
Recurrence of substance abuse problem	2	8
Failure to meet program expectations	2	8
Moved in with family	1	4
Total	25	100

Table 9
Low Income Status
N=25

	#	(%)
Extremely low	2	8
Not noted	23	92
Total	25	100